THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,786—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 5-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
2nd Nov.	CHINA	8000	....	....
9th ..	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
16th ..	ARABIA	8000	....	....
23rd ..	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th ..	MEDINA*	12240	....	....
7th Dec.	ARCADIA	7000	MOLDAVIA	10650
14th ..	EGYPT	8000	....	....
21st ..	SALSETTE	6000	MANGOLIA	10000
28th ..	PERSIA	8000	....	....

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

4th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
11th ..	MACEDONIA	10500	....	....
18th ..	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
25th ..	ARABIA	8000	....	....
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
8th ..	CHINA	8000	....	....
15th ..	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
22nd Feb.	EGYPT	8000	....	....
1st March	MOREA	11000	....	....
8th ..	PERSIA	8000	....	....
15th ..	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th ..	†ARCADIA	7000	....	....
22nd ..	MANTUA	11000	....	....
29th ..	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	....	....
12th ..	MOLDAVIA	10000	....	....
19th ..	MALOJA	12500	....	....
26th ..	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	....	....
10th ..	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th ..	PERSIA	8000	....	....

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S.S. MACEDONIA.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	1st Nov
Leopolis	3905	P. Badewich	16th Nov
Cleopatra	4039	N. Oberaich	1st Dec
Semiramis	3999	G. Gillhuber	16th „
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	1st Jan
Leopolis	3905	P. Badessich	16th „

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS' SEASON 1913

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Feb
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	16th „
Gablonz	8000	...	1st Mar
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th „
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	16th „
Gablonz	8000	...	1st May
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th „
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5990	...	28th Feb
F. Ferdinand	6046	...	28th Mar
Austria	7598	...	28th Apr

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 750
To London via Trieste ..... „ 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back... „ 903 „ 1088*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 525
To London via Trieste ..... „ 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back... „ 683 „ 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 675
To London via Trieste... ..... „ 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back... „ 832 „ 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Persia	5895	G. Bartole	6th Nov.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH.
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Charrongate St., Fort, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2, Grass Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI,
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers. Tons. Sailing. Date. Time. Route via
Dwarka... 1695 Thurs. 31st Oct. 9 a. m. † C. M.
Linga ... 2135 Friday 1st Nov. † 6 a.m. direct.
Lhasa ...2184 Mon. 4th Nov. 11 a.m.* P.D. and C.M.

* Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 31st Oct. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Bankura" 3200 tons, on Thursday, 31st October, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons on Thursday 31st October, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Palitana," 2998 tons, on or about 2nd November.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
29th October, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.
PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL, &c.

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay 1913.	Leave Karachi 1913.
*City of Birmingham	7475	10 Feb.	8 Feb.
City of Sparta	5415	.....	19 „
*City of Marseilles	8800	3 March	1 March
Trafford Hall	5321	.....	18 „
City of Athens	5594	15 March	...
City of Poona (Tw. Screw)	8500	.....	5 April
City of Vienna	4682	9 April	.....
*City of Lahore	6879	16 April	14 „
City of Benares	6973	.....	23 „
*City of Birmingham	7475	7 May	5 May
*City of Sparta	5415	17 „	15 „
City of Manchester	5551	.....	21 „
City of York	7810	.....	31 „
Trafford Hall	5321	.....	12 June
City of London	9000	.....	19 July

* Calling at Bombay for PASSENGERS ONLY.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE of CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL :—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about
Somali	2655	Kasch	4th Nov. 1912.
a Markgraf	3480	Jantzan	19th „ 1912.

a Will call at Seychelles.

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN, and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN, and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars Apply to

A. STRANDES & Co., Agents.

24, Meadow Street, Bombay 3rd September, 1912

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Ilollo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Malacca	Thalping
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Medan	Yokohama
Hankow	New York	

Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-30 a. m. to 4 p. m.
SATURDAY 10-30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

JOHN GREIG, Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AT :—
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
PAID UP .....£ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. O. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. B. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

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Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE :

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approval security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies, (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.
BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... „ 17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai.
Lanyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened to approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 307,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WHICH IS CHEAPER ?

TO buy a Piano at Rs. 400 cash and then be compelled to buy a Bluthner costing Rs. 1,100 on the Hire System or Buy a Bluthner Piano costing Rs. 1,100 on the Easy Payment System straight away.

What is really the meaning of the word "Cheap", when applied to manufactured goods, to sell them ? "Cheap" when applied to the Pianoforte, the article which we make the subject of this advertisement, is perhaps intended purely as a comparative term for price, but in our interpretation it is meaningless, as "cheap" may be equally applied to a Bluthner Upright Grand Piano costing Rs. 1,100 as to one of any other make clamouring for preference at Rs. 400. Yet, who calls a Piano at Rs. 1,100 a "cheap" Piano ? The Bluthner at Rs. 1,100 is much cheaper in representing real value ; it might be said to carry value even above price, as compared with the piano at Rs. 400, whose estimate of enjoyment or utility, in expert opinion, stands below the level of its price. The craze at the present day for low prices is engulfing many who cannot afford the sacrifice, to become owners of instruments which become valueless extravagances ultimately. Makers of low priced pianos know that there are purchasers who are wholly ignorant in the knowledge of divining musical qualities of expression and tone-colour ; cultured and emotional music are unknown considerations to such purchasers who have only ears for sound, and a blank in their minds for real music. Manufacturers also know that sufficient ready-money will always be forthcoming from the million for the purchase of a low priced piano and so it is made to satisfy a demand which is the result of unenlightenment. The inexperienced purchaser, however, soon realizes the fact that buying a low priced piano is not the only expense ; absence of durability is proved by the frequent tunings required to help it stand in tune ; loss of repetition in the action is its first sign of rapid deterioration ; and its acquirement very quickly of a mixed metallic tone, resembling a tin can in the treble and a drum with a hole in the parchment in the bass, renders its last state as best suited perhaps, to a student who does not aspire to the higher attainments in portraying the beauties of piano compositions, but who can play 500 notes in one minute and is striving to increase this velocity to 1000. This is the return obtained in a very short time for the sacrifice of the sum of Rs. 400. Such an investment bears a resemblance rather to price paid at a "Dutch Auction", the definite character of value in which case is obscured by the postponement of its determination. Hundreds continue to buy their experience, and many cannot afford the cost of exchanging their low priced pianos for one of high and reliable quality without considerable effort and sacrifice in domestic economy ; but having once been educated to the refined influence and necessity of music and the qualities essential in a musical piano, they gravitate surely to the Bluthner willingly and make the inevitable sacrifice. That is where the low priced piano has done inestimable good to the Bluthner Piano and the piano of the Highest Grade.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

IMPORTERS OF THE BEST PIANOS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL" — 150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL" ?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150° — "SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA) LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CONDOR'S (LATE D. FERNANDES & Co.)

WORLD RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

All the medicines in the world are not known to the public unless they have been tried ONCE at least. Undermoted are the few reliable and effective Specifics which are still an enormous Demand since 1870. Why not try then.

CONDORODYNE. A remedy far superior to all the Chlorodynes on the market, price, Re. 1 per bottle.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA. An invaluable remedy in all Impurities of the Blood, Re. 1-8.

CORN AND WART CURE.—An excellent preparation for the speedy and permanent removal of Corns, Warts, etc. Annas 8 only.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS GIVES INSTANT RELIFE.—Annas 8.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE.—An invaluable and exceedingly pleasant preparation for cleansing the teeth Strengthens the gums, imparts a pleasant and refreshing odour to the breath. prevents decay, removes all stains from the teeth, and renders them pearly white Annas 4 per pot only.

CAMPHOR COUGH AND COLD BALSAM.—An unrivalled and extremely palatable mixture for all chronic and acute affections of the Throat Chest and Lungs. Gives instant relief and effects a speedy cure. Annas 12 per bottle.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Mild.) An excellent remedy in suppressions, irregularities and disorders peculiar to the Sex Re. 1.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Strong) Same as the above but far more speedy and efficacious in action. Guaranteed safe and harmless. Rs. 3.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—A never failing remedy in even the most obstinate forms of all skins diseases. Annas 8 per pot.

CONTRA-FAT.—A perfectly harmless and extraordinarily effective remedy in Obesity Involves no restriction in diet and is very pleasant to take. Well worth a trial. Rs. 3 per bottle.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER.—A non-oily and delicately perfumed hair tonic. Promotes a rapid and luxuriant growth of the hair cools and cleanses the scalp removes dandruff, and speedily restores grey hairs to their natural colour. Rs. 3 only.

SANTALINE CAPSULES.—An exceedingly popular and highly efficacious remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of even the most chronic or acute urethral discharges. Rs. 3 per bottle.

ANTICHOLERA MIXTURE.—Re. 1. Perfumed Prickly Heat Powder. Annas 8.

ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT. Rs. 2-8.

Condor's Sore Throat Solution, Rs. 3.

Most of the above remedies should always be kept handy in every home, so as to avoid doctors bills. If your chemist does not stock these write to the sole manufacturers.

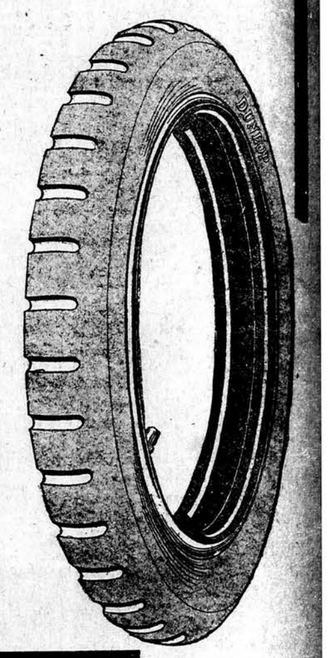
THE ONLY EUROPEAN FIRM IN INDIA who supply all articles to the public at lowest rates prevailing in the market and deliver same to your door free of carriage and cooly charges, for all your monthly orders valued over Rs. 25 only.

CONDOR & SONS (Successors to D. Fernandes & Co.), Chemists, Druggists, Provision Merchants, Tobacconists etc, 20 Meadow Street, Opp. Danney & Co., Fort, Bombay.) Write for anything you may require. Mofussil orders attended very carefully and promptly. Trial solicited.

The Surest Test for Tyres—actual Road Mileage—has always proved the Superiority of .....

DUNLOPS

With Tyres, the duration of service depends directly upon quality.



The manufacturers of Dunlop Motor Tyres never sacrifice quality for the sake of reducing price : their fixed practice is to manufacture the best tyres possible, tyres which will yield the maximum of mileage.

DUNLOP

Rubber Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY, 3 Wallace Street.
MADRAS, 188c Mount Road.
CALCUTTA, 3 Mangoe Lane.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING	CAKES.
WEDDING	CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING	CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING	CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING	FLAGS.
WEDDING	FAVORS.
WEDDING	CRACKERS.
WEDDING	RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING	CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams :—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
FRESH ITALIAN LIMES, now in Stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Cholorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS :

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

he insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE is hereby given that the GENERAL POWER OF ATTORNEY given by us the Undersigned to Mr. CURMALLY JANMAHOMED, has been revoked.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.

NOTIFICATION.

LOST or MISPLACED TWO SHARES. Nos. 5008 and 6009, of the FINLAY MILLS, Ld. Any transaction on account of the said Shares will be at the doer's risk. One who returns the same will be Rewarded.

RANCHHODBHAI MADHAVBHAI,
Itchhapur, Surat.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay, upto 1 p. m. (B. T.), on WEDNESDAY the 13th day of November, 1912, for works in the

(a) Construction of a Night Soil Depot of one Hopper to the North of Pilot Bunder Pier at Colaba.

(b) Construction of a Night Soil Depot of two Hoppers, Latrines and 9" pipe sewer at Ghorupdeo Road.

2. Plans may be seen and Form of Contract, Specification, &c., and all other particulars obtained free of charge on application to the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON B. Sc., A.M. Inst. C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 28th October, 1912.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

DELHI AGENTS: KING, KING & CO

MESSRS. PHIPSON & Co. beg to announce they have APPOINTED as their DELHI AGENTS MESSRS. KING, KING & Co., who will hold a stock of their Wines, etc., from the 10th October, 1912.

Address:
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
(Agents for Messrs. Phipson & Co.),
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FOR SALE 10 MULES made by Messrs. ASA LEES & CO., of 672 spindles each in excellent working condition can be seen any day during working hours between 8-30 A.M. and 5-30 P.M. at the STANDARD MILLS Lower Mahim. Delivery will be given immediately if required.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
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A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

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The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
UPTO
TUESDAY, 29TH OCTOBER, 1912.
THE NAPOLITAN TROUBADOURS
will continue to perform ENTR'ACTE in the
First Show at 6-30 to 8 P. M.
AND
LAST SHOW at 10 to 12 P. M.

The Cinema Programme will include
THE TEMPTATION,
THE SOTARAS,
REPTITIAN ACROBATS.
The borrowed Umbrella, at the Cinematograph.
THE ANIMATED GAZETTE.
THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY.
6-30 to 8: 8-30 to 9-30: 10 to 12 P. M.

MAIDANIA.

OPENING NIGHT
SATURDAY, 2nd NOVEMBER.
6 P. M. Admission As. 4.
SEASON TICKETS
Gentlemen Rs. 7-8-0. Ladies Rs. 5.

These Tickets include admission at Main Gates, also to the Island Garden Restaurant to which the nightly admission fee is As. 2.

SKATING RINK
AND
TRACK.
ALPINE RAILWAY.
JALDI-JALDI.
Band of the 117th Maharattas.

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THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 4,00,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
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PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply
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MANAGER.
Oriental Building, Bombay.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

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H. M. COOK,
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BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
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IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO
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LORD TENNYSON'S POEM BROUGHT TO ACTUAL LIFE.
A MASTERPIECE OF REALISM.
This film has been produced at great expense and is a work of rare beauty.
It contains some remarkable photographs of
WILD BEASTS OF THE FOREST
in their native home, secured at great risk to life by expert operators, one of whom can be seen almost torn to pieces by the fierce attack of a Lion.
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ON SUNDAY—5-30 to 6-30 p.m. Other Shows as usual.

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CHURNI ROAD. TELEPHONE No. 1271.

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FIAT MOTOR CARS are owned by MOTORISTS of DISTINCTION throughout INDIA.
When owners of small FIATS Do sell their cars it is to buy larger FIATS
LATEST MODELS.
Obtainable at English prices plus cost of importation from the
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ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
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HEAD OFFICE:
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BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP....	,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....	,, 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. p. a. for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charge particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL (paid up)...	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ...	,, 32,00,000

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Bombay Branch.
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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

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Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....	$ 17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.
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Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

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Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	,, 3,500,000	=say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	,, 19,500,000	=say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

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Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

H. S. BENNER,
Acting Manager.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

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By W. E. H. Re. 1.
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WANTED.—A BOY AS TELEPHONE OPERATOR must be able to understand and speak English, State Salary required. Apply Box No. 399, care of this Paper.

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A well-known HORSE TRAMWAY in India recently the property of a Public Company conveying about 2,50,000 passengers per year. The property comprises over 6 miles of permanent way in addition to land, buildings, horses, cars, &c., in going order.

The Tramway has been in operation for 18 years as a feeder line to the G. I. P. Railway, and has a large and increasing pilgrims and goods traffic which is capable of development, as the district is a prosperous one, and is becoming a favourite health resort with Natives and Europeans.

Sanction has been granted by the Government to convert the line to Steam Traction by which means the working expenses can be greatly reduced and receipts increased. The line is also capable of profitable extensions into outlying districts.

For further particulars apply to Box No. 441, care of this Paper.

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1 Quad Crown by Harrild and Sons, Improved "Main" News Machine, with 2 moulds.
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1 Quad Demy Whafedale by W. Dawson & Sons.
1 Demy Folio with 2 moulds.
1 F'cap Folio, Treadle, double plateu, "Bremner" with 2 moulds.

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1 Double Demy Columbian Press by Harrild and Sons.
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2 Super Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
1 Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
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1 Imperial 2½ inches screw.

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1 Diagonal, 20 inches, with 1 extra knife hand power.

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1 Treadle, 5 figures by Harrild and Sons with 2 extra wheels.

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1 Perforating Machine, 30 inches.
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1 Rolling Machine.
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THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bed-room with verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bath Room, shower and W. C. Use of Dining Room, etc. Overlooking Sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 106, care of "Bombay Gazette".

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TO LET.—Best part of Bombay, large well furnished Bed-room with private bath, shower and W. C., Electric Light and Fan, to the European married couple. Good view of sea and gardens. Terms moderate. Address Box 108, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
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FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

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WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of October, 1912, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Sales Rooms, 21, Meadows Street the following:—

By order of the concerned.—
20 cases well-known Cockburn and Campbell Port Wine.
6 cases Rich Dry Carte d'Or Champagne.
6 cases Extra Dry Champagne (Edouard Besserat.)
5 cases Still Hock.

By order of the concerned.—
1 case 50 pairs black and brown boots.
1 case gold gilt double chains.
6 dozen ladies' watches "signal" trade mark.
6 ladies' gold watches.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Memon Sakoor Jamal of Bazaar Gate Street, Fort.

A lot of cotton and silk neckties purchased on the 3rd day of July, 1912.

By order of the concerned.
Miscellaneous:—Japanese metal figures, lacquered boxes, cloisonne vases and bowls, a lot of chandeliers goods iron and wooden (wooden with cotton mattress and pillow) bed-steads, cradles, table, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE, & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th October, 1912.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY the 29th October at 3 p. m. (S. T.) at their Rooms, the effects of the late Mr. Pranjiwandass Girdharlal, consisting of pearl necklaces, raifuls, ear-rings, mohanmals, diamond ear-rings, morpagla, gold bangles set with diamonds, loose diamonds, rubies and pearls, gold bars, jav-mala, German silver vessels, etc.

The above is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 29th October, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Dadar near B. B. & C. I. Railway Station.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, THIS DAY, TUESDAY the 29th instant, sell by Public Auction, on the premises at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Messrs. Karrimbhai Valliji the following:—

All that piece or parcel of Toka and Foras land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being at Dadar Road without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 4440 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1, 1; 4, 4, 61 New Nos.

	A	1Aa	A		
15840	15840	15843	11870	12860	New Survey
	1	3 & 1A	2-4-5	1 Aa	2A
Nos.	1882	1882	1882	1884	1880 and

assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under G ward Nos. 3597, 3598, 3600-3601 and Street Nos. 1059-1060, 1062-1063 and bounded on the East partly by the property of Haji Valli Karim Godivalla and partly by the property of Dharamdas Atmaram on the west by the property of Martinho D'Souza on the north partly by the property of Martinho D'Souza and partly by the property of Padro Antonio Peidade and on the south partly by the public passage and partly by the property of the Church of N. S. D. Salvacao.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, THIS DAY, TUESDAY the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of the bungalow and outhouses known as European Pensioners' and Widows' Home, situate at Annesley Road, Gilder Street, near Grant Road.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON, COTTON WASTE, COTTONFLY CLEAN AND OILY, THREAD WASTE, WHITE AND COLOURED ETC., damaged by fire and or water.

On THURSDAY, the 31st instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the Sassoon Dock Bunder, Colaba, on account of the concerned.—A large quantity of bales of cotton loose cotton, cotton waste, cottonfly clean and oily, thread waste, white and coloured, etc., damaged by fire and or water.

A deposit of 10 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 29th October, 1912.

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BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
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GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.
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N.B.—Payment must always be made in ADVANCE. For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette", See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-3

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	,, 3-3 do.
Third Insertion	,, 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion ...	,, 2-3 do.
Fifth and upwards ...	,, 2-0 do.
Minimum charge ...	,, 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rate.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.
For insertions in the amusement
Column ... ... Rs. 1½ Per Inch.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 29 June, 2017

B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX. CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [28TH OCT. 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
15 Boxes Sovs & half Sovs	11,25,000	Frecmantle	Chartered Bank
1 Box Gold Bulin	76,800	do	do
27 Bars Silver	75,000	London	Hongkong Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 25th Oct. 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	8	9,905
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	30	36,195

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened quiet but steady and unchanged at 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T., 1s. 4 3-32d. on Demand and 1s. 4 11-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There is still very little business doing either way. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T.T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 3-8d. 9th Nov.
Do. do France	...171 3-4
Do. do Marks	...120 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...152 3-4
Shanghai ,,	...211 3-4
Japan ,,	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 95 5-16 for Cash and 95 1-4 for the Settlement and has fluctuated slightly during the day. A moderate business has been done and rates close as under.

We quote :—

Cash	...	Rs. 95 6 0	
1st Settlement	...	,, 95 5 0	
2nd ,,	...	,, 95 5 0	buyers

BULLION :—

Saturday's closing rates for bar silver in London were 1-16 higher in both positions, at 29 1-8 for ready and 29 5-16 for forward. New York was 1-8 up at 63 1-8. The local market opened at 73 7-16 for ready and the Settlement and has remained fairly steady during the day with a moderate business passing. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	...	...	Rs. 23 15 0
Australian ,,	...	...	,, 23 15 0
Sovereigns ,,	...	...	,, 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready	...	...	,, 73 6 0
1st Settlement	...	...	,, 73 6 0
2nd Settlement	...	...	,, 73 11 0
Silver (com duty)			
Ready	...	...	,, 82 12 0
1st Settlement	...	...	,, 82 12 0
2nd Settlement	...	...	,, 83 1 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The advance on the Ginners' Report was of short duration, and Saturday's advices from America show a decline of 11 to 17 points in futures, though spot quotations are unchanged. The weather is said to be favourable for the crop, and no frost is reported. The local market opened steady, the rate for fine Khamgaon-Akola being Rs. 27 6-7 and for good Broach Rs. 285. The inquiry by Japan shippers for Berar styles continues, but there have been few sellers, and the higher prices asked during the day have checked business. The market closes steadier as under.

Ready cotton continues quiet with little doing.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	...	Rs. 295	March
Good M. G. Broach	...	Rs. 286 1-2	,,
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinguughat	,,	287	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	... ,,	285	,,
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	,,	281	,,
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	... ,,	278	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	... ,,	267	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	... ,,	257	,,
Fine M. G. Bengal	... ,,	254	,,
Fine M. G. Bengal	... ,,	256	Dec.
,, ,,	,, ,,	261	Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals	... ,,	240 1-2	Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	...	Easy.
Estimated Sales	...	10,000 bales
Total Imports	...	27,000 ,,

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·88	5·88	5·88
—07	—07	
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr
5·88	5·89	5·91
—07		
Apr.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
5·91	5·92	5·93
—07		

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

It is reported that the dispute between buyers and sellers regarding the selection and nomination of arbitrators is likely to be settled, by both parties agreeing to furnish the names of arbitrators eligible for selection in case of disputes. On all other points it is said they have practically agreed, and business will probably be resumed shortly.

LINSEED :—

The market is steady.

We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 9 6 0	B.T.
December	...	,, 10 2 6	B.T.
Apl-May 1913	...	,, 10 3 0	B.T.

RAPESEED :—Steady.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913	...	Rs. 8 6 0	B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready	...	,, 7 11 0	B.T.
Yellow ,,	,,	... ,, 8 11 0	,,

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet.

Bold White 95 p.c.	...	Rs. 54 0	0
Black Rutni	...	... ,, 46 0	0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	...	,, Rs. 12 6	0 B. T.
CASTORSEED :—			
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—			
Ready	...	... Rs. 38 8	0
COTTONSEED :—			
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—			
Ready	...	... Rs. 26 0	0
Forward	...	... ,, 24 8	0 D. J.
GROUNDNUTS :—			
Tone—Quiet but steady.			
We quote :—			
Jan.-Feb. Bold		... Rs. 45 0	0
MOWRASEED :—			
Tone—Steady. We quote :—			
Ready	...	... Rs. 8 1	0 B. T.
WHEAT :			
The market is steady.			
We quote :—			
White Pissi ready 85 p.c.		Rs. 5 8	0 R. T.
,, ,, May 1913	...	,, 5 9	0 ,,

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	...	1,750
Bank of India	...	...	66 1-4
Eastern Bank	...	...	94
In dian Specie	...	...	74

MILLS.

David	...	...	550
Kohinoor	...	...	855
Manockji Petit	...	...	3,230
Finlay Mills	...	...	422 1-2
New Great Eastern	...	...	287 1-2
Standard	...	...	1,490

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary			174
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference			184
Bombay S. N. Ord	...	...	280
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate		...	24
Trescher and Co	...	...	510

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	...	...	567 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday:—

Cotton	...	...	1,073 bales.
Wheat	...	...	16,394 cwts.
Linseed	...	...	2,527 ,,
Rapeseed	...	...	85 ,,
Gingellyseed	...	...	1,099 ,,
Poppyseed	...	...	9 ,,
Groundnuts	...	...	1,313 ,,
Castorseed	...	...	3,031 ,,
Rice	...	...	2,600 ,,
Myrabollams	...	...	1,375 ,,
Cottonseed	...	...	1,670 ,,
Mowrased	...	...	620 ,,
Gram	...	...	4,912 ,,
Joowar	...	...	1,553 ,,
Maize	...	...	51 ,,
Barley	...	...	6,856 ,,

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 26th Oct. 1912, as compared with the statement for the week ending 19th Oct. 1912 :—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 19. Rs.	Oct. 26. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,20,13,868	1,27,59,584
Public Deposits at Branches		
Other Deposits	10,68,40,622	10,63,57,370
Post Bills	3,613	2,699
Sundries	22,60,987	22,75,000
	14,47,19,120	14,29,94,653
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	2,47,04,393	2,38,36,989
Other authorised Securities	9,85,326	8,85,326
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	91,97,468	92,35,918
Loans do. do.	4,08,83,421	4,00,39,174
Bills discounted and purchased	1,69,50,691	1,75,82,122
Dead Stock	2,36,268	2,36,273
Stamps	4,142	4,344
Bullion	10,54,116	10,24,692
Balances with other Banks	3,79,217	3,27,687
Sundries	2,37,691	2,65,984
Cash	5,01,86,387	4,95,06,244
	14,47,19,120	14,29,94,653

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCT. 28.

FOR LONDON.

China s—3 cases wooden ware F N Bhungara and Co; 14 cases piecegoods King King and Co; 31 bales hides and skins V Esmail and Co; 94 bales hides skins W. Graham and Co; 475 cwts gum E Sooltanally; 573 cwts fennelseed, R Jeewandas and Co; 35 cwts fishmaws E Moledina; 7 cases Indian curios and curtains, B J Bhungara; 80 cwts chutney and provision M K Jussawalla; 24 cases curtains brassware L B Bhootwalla; 10 cases bristles J A Begbie and Co; 32 1-2 cwts wax; J M Rahimtoola; 27 bales hides R M Kooka; 37 bales hides E D Sassoon and Co; 33 bales skins and hides, H A Oomer and Son; 300 cwts horns, E Mohomed; 4 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 1 bale carpets H Bakerbhoy and Co, 30 casks condiments M Poonjisji and Sons; 56 cwts fishmaws, J M Rahimtoola; 1041 cwts cottonseed the Indian Cotton Oil Co Ld.

FOR NEW YORK.

Boveric s—6,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 4062 cwts myrabollams, P. Mathooradas and Co; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 8,000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 300 cwts castorseed nuts, R Jeewandas and Co; 1 bale woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 626 bales cotton Solomon Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Silversah s—4,000 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 600 cwts gram, 6,906 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, 4,000 cwts gram, 2,000 cwts wheat, K Devchand and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Cecil s—800 cwts barley, K Devchand and Co; 2000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 315 cwts mustardseed Baner Krause and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed S Cooverji and Co; 3,220 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Montebello s—2,000 cwts gram, B S Lloyd and Co; 14,400 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg s—244 cwts fennelseed, P Jethabhoy; 1 bale cotton, J Finlay and Co; 10 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 41 cwts fenneleed, Boner Krause: 122 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR PHILDELPHIA.

Boveric s—360 bales cotton waste, Soloman Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Habsburg s—102 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Wakasa Maru s—45 cwts dry fruits A Fazulbhoy; 500 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Wakasa Maru s—200 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

Devanha s—700 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charge is for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and M. MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and Re. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WRIGHT—Sept 29, at Tallard, Simla, the wife of H L Wright, I F S, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly. Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11-30 p. m.

Maxim :—"The wheels of time have no reverse motion."—Dr. A. McLaren.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Arabia," with the outward mails of the 18th instant, left Aden at 8 a.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 a. m., on Friday.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "China," will leave Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m. on Saturday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbalpur)	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express ...	12-20	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912)	.....	12-0

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the band of the 1st Batln., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of J. D. Bracken, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March	Silent Heroes ... T. Bidgood
Clarionet Solo	Concert Aric ... Bergson
Idyll	The Glow-Worm ... Lincke
Selection	Harry Daore's Songs ... Adlam
Value	Amitie ... Waldteufel
Grand Selection	La Traviata ... Verdi
Serenade	Andalouse ... Eilenberg
Galop	The Tubuphone ... Hume

SURRA AT BANDRA.—A horse, aged, F. B. Grey belonging to Mr. Jacob of Bandra, was found to be suffering from surra and was destroyed on the 19th instant.

FATAL FALL.—A female Hindu child named Kashibai, aged about eighteen months, while playing on the second floor of her parents' house at Kumbharwada, fell from a window about 22 feet on to the road, and died before removal to hospital.

THE LAMP PERIL.—On Sunday a Hindu woman named Girgabai left her four-month old child asleep at home. Returning to the house she found the bed and the child in flames and the kerosine lamp, which she had left burning in the room, upset. The child died within two hours.

THE OPERA HOUSE, CHAUPATTI.—Mr. Bandmann's Musical Comedy Company will open a month's season at the Opera House, Chaupatti, on November 9th. The management have selected "The Quaker Girl", one of the most popular comic operas we have, for the opening production.

TAYLOR MEMORIAL CHURCH.—The Rev. W. H. Stephens who has been appointed to the pastorate of the Taylor Memorial Church, Bombay, and as District Superintendent, Bombay District, Methodist Episcopal Church, in succession to the Rev. C. B. Hill proceeding on furlough, is expected to arrive with Mrs. Stephens at Bombay on December 13th.

BIG THEFT.—One Bhagwandin was charged with theft, and Inder Mull with receiving and retaining stolen property before Rao Bahadur Setalvad yesterday Bhagwandin had robbed a jeweller named Bhagwandas Golapchand, of Kumbalukra, on the 25th, of a box containing cash and jewellery worth Rs. 1,885. Bhagwandin kept the articles with Inder Mull. He was sentenced to two years' and Inder Mull got to three months' hard labour.

MILITARY COURT OF ENQUIRY.—A Court of Enquiry under of Major A. Poole, 1st Royal Warwickshire Regiment, President, will assemble at date and time appointed by the President, to investigate the circumstances under which No. 32109 Gunner T. C. Vyvyan, No. 85 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, was injured, and whether due precautions were taken by the officer in charge of the musketry practice, when the accident occurred, to prevent a possibility of an accident (such as that which happened to Gunner Vyvyan) occurring.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B.B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-morrow at 6 p. m. (S. T.). Papers to be read (1) "Notes on two Human Skulls from Northern India," with illustrations, by the President Lt. Col. K. R. Kirtikar, I. M. S. (Retd). (2) "The Peacock in Asiatic Cult and Superstition", by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra, M. A., B. L. (3) "A few Notes on the Folk-lore about the Peacock", by Shams-ul-ulma Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B. A.

THE PARSI FIRE TEMPLE.—Yesterday being the 83rd Anniversary of Wadia's Fire Temple, the Parsees, living at Dhobitalao illuminated their houses, and the Fire Temple building. Festoons and strings of oil lanterns were laid along Girgaum road from the Old Money School Buildings to Chira Bazaar. Hundreds of Zoroastrians attended the temple during the day and large quantities of sandalwood were offered to the sacred fire. In the morning the Jasan ceremony was held and Dastur Darab Peshotan Sanjana, High Priest of the Fire Temple, delivered the sermon. In the evening concerts were held in the vicinity of the Atash Beheram at various Parsee shops and many women and children were out to witness the illuminations.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the 27th Oct. to 6 a.m. on the 28th October:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Plague ...	1	1
This day last year	1	2
Total mortality from all causes		93
Same date last year		76
Cholera	1	nil
Alive rats. Dead rats		Infected rats
1,075 426		8

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE POLICE COURTS.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.

Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. Oliveira, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Coxen charged Shaik Ali Mahomed with having on the 25th of October, committed criminal breach of trust in respect of certain clothing and cash of the aggregate value of Rs. 20. The accused was a servant in the employ of Salehmahomed Hussain. He pleaded guilty.

The Court convicted the accused and sentenced him to undergo one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 45. In default of the payment of the fine the Court directed the accused to suffer six weeks' rigorous imprisonment. If the fine be recovered Rs. 20 was to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

MOTOR-DRIVER ACQUITTED.

Superintendent Sauderson, then placed one Achia Billimpa, before Mr. Oliveira, on a charge of driving a moto-car in a rash and reckless manner so as to endanger the safety of the public.

The Court held that the evidence was unsatisfactory and acquitted the accused.

WOMAN COCAINE EATER.

One Jaibai, a Hindu woman of the Mahar caste, aged 30, was placed before the same magistrate by Superintendent Williamson, charged with having in her possession two packets of cocaine weighing four grains without a permit from the Collector of Excise.

Police Constable Karim Fakirkhan, in his evidence, stated that he saw the accused at one in the morning walking by Grant-road. He searched her on suspicion and found the two packets of cocaine with her.

The accused pleaded guilty.

The Court observed that the woman had been convicted on a previous occasion of a similar offence, and convicted and sentenced her to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT BY HOSPITAL PATIENT.

Before the same magistrate, Superintendent Mayers, charged Hayat Mahomed, alias Lala Mahomed Din, with having committed criminal breach of trust in respect of a warm coat, two cotton coats, and two white blankets, the property of the J. J. Hospital.

The accused was a patient in the J. J. Hospital. He pleaded not guilty and stated that he had gone out of the hospital merely to purchase some biddies.

The Court convicted and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

This accused was further charged with having stolen a stove, also the property of the J. J. Hospital.

He pleaded guilty to this charge and was sentenced to a further term of three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A CHAUFFEUR'S DILEMMA.

Tandu Bau, working as chauffeur to Mr. Khilji Purshottam, was charged before Mr. Setalvad for driving a motor-car in a rash and negligent manner on Saturday last and colliding with the brougham of Mr. Hiralal, solicitor, and damaging it badly. The defence was that the accused was obliged to drive on the wrong side of the road (Dadishett Agiari Lane) to avoid an accident. If he had not gone on to the wrong side he would have collided with a tram-car and another carriage. He had obtained his licence at Poona only this month and drew Rs. 15 per mensem. His master had paid Rs. 20 as damages to Mr. Hiralal. His Worship on all these considerations fined the accused Rs. 15.

PICKPOCKETS.

On Monday a young mill hand named Annaji Dhondu was charged with stealing Rs. 3-4 (in a bag) from the pocket of a youth named Kanchra Chhagan, a blacksmith living at Parel. The accused said he lived in Sonapatti and pleaded guilty. The case was adjourned to the 31st October next for proof of previous convictions.

Hosain Amir, another young Moslem, was placed on his trial for picking the pocket of a merchant of Chinipaty, named Murlimal Ramjimal, on Sunday When the complainant arrived in Bombay on Sunday by the Karachi mail steamer he had two currency-notes of Rs. 100 each in his pocket and both these notes were stolen. The accused pleaded guilty and said that he was a billiard marker.

Prosecuting Inspector : He was formerly a cook. He must be an old offender, your Worship, for he secreted the notes and I had difficulty in recovering them.

The Magistrate said whether the accused was an old offender or not such men must be dealt with with a firm hand. They go to steamer or railway stations and when men are busy and distracted rob them of their money. His Worship sentenced the accused to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

CURIOUS COCAINE PROSECUTION.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr Setalvad had before him a curious cocaine case. On Sunday a man named Madhu Gangaram, aged about 40, was arrested with cocaine in his possession. He was actually putting the drug into his mouth when caught by Excise Constable No. 20. When the accused was arrested he threw away the cocaine (one grain) which was in his hand. Before the Court the accused protested that he was not a cocaine eater and the powder found in the paper packet was not cocaine at all. His Worship, however, found that it was. His Worship also examined the mouth and teeth of the accused and was thoroughly convinced that accused was an habitual cocaine eater. The accused at last confessed that he did take cocaine and that he was arrested when taking the drug. He said he was a bidi (cigarette) maker and earned eight annas a day. The accused was fined Rs. 15.

OLD OFFENDER'S LUCK.

Yesterday a man named Narayan Mithu, who had already served twelve terms of imprisonment was placed again on his trial before Mr. Setalvad, charged with picking the pocket of Manj Sing Kundau Sing, a naik of the Second Rajput Regiment, at Nalbazar on Sunday. The soldier went to the bazar to make some purchases and the accused robbed him of the money, but was arrested at once. The purse contained only Rs. 1-4-3. The accused admitted his guilt and also the twelve previous convictions, the last term being one of five years. The soldier whom he had robbed, was to sail for Persia on military duty on the 31st of October next.

His Worship sentenced the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment of which three months were to be spent in solitary confinement.

The accused was also ordered to inform the police of his whereabouts and change of address for four years after his release from jail.

HAJIS CHEATING HAJIS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, an Inspector of the Criminal Investigation Department, placed Abdul Jaber Zubuddin and Abdul Hussain Ibrahim, before Mr. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of cheating Muzuddin Ulader, of Nasirpur in the Barisal District Bengal.

The complainant and the accused were Hajis and were known to each other. One of the accused sent a telegram to the brother of the complainant at Barisal, stating that the complainant had been robbed on his way to Bombay, and asked that Rs. 400 might be sent urgently. When the money order was received in Bombay, the accused misappropriated the money and passed an acknowledgment in the name of the complainant. The complainant's brother, however, meantime had taken the precaution of informing the Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, of the alleged robbery and of his having sent Rs. 400 to his brother by money order. This telegram was handed over to the Criminal Investigation Department, who traced the two accused.

One of the accused being sick, the case was adjourned.

THEFT OF BUTTER.

Bapuda Narayan, employed by the British Express Dairy, was charged before Mr. Setalvad, Esplanade Police Court, on Monday, with robbing the dairy of two pounds of butter worth Rs. 2. The accused received Rs. 14 per month as pay. His Worship, on the accused admitting his guilt, sentenced him to one day's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 15, or in default of payment, to fifteen days' further rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT FROM A BOARDING HOUSE.

Ambasankar Bisram, a boarding house keeper, charged a servant named Luxman Daru with the theft of numerous articles. The accused pleaded guilty and said that all the stolen articles were with a Marwari money-lender. He was sentenced to six week's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT FROM A STEAMER.

A Pathan labourer named Noor Khansher Khan, working on board the "City of Birmingham," under a stevedore, was charged before Mr. Setalvad with stealing some black and white yarn. He was awarded fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment by his Worship.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 28th Oct., 1912.

268. Enrolements—The undernamed having been entrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No. 3 S b-Division No. 2 Company.

No. 1497 Gunner H. Cooper.

No. 1498 Gunner D. A Hunter.

269. Leave—The undernamed has been granted leave from 10-10-12 to 10-11-12 Gunner C. F. Davison No. 2 Company.

265. Parades—Parades for the week ending 2nd November, 1912 :—

Tuesday 29th Oct. Nos 1, 2 and E E Company will parade in the Town Hall Compound for Company Drill and Rifle Exercises at 9-30 p m.

Dress :—Khaki Caps with Rifles and Side Arms.

Thursday 31st October E. E. Company will parade at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Oyster Rock for Defence Light Manning.

Saturday 2nd November 1912 :—

Commandants Parade Fall in by Sir Richard Temple Staines at 5-30 p.m.

Dress :—Review Order—White Rifles with sling, Side Arms, White Helmets.

267. Musketry.—Sunday 3rd November 1912 :—

The Colaba Range will be reserved for Class Firing, for 5 squads of No. 1 Company detailed to attend commencing at 7 a m.

The G. I. P. Railway Range at Ghat Koper will be available for Spoon Competition and Practice for members of No. 2 and E. E. Companies.

Distances 800, 900 and 1000 Yards.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a. m.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A., Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The following are the result of Spoon Competitions on Sunday, 27th October, 1912 :—

300 yards.

Bombr Gebbart	...	32+1=33
Bombr Reed	...	28+5=33
Bombr Mitchell	...	28+5=33
Corpl Chard	...	31+1=33

500 yards.

Sergt Forbes	...	34+2=36
Sergt Gubbins	...	32+4=36
Sergt Ogne	...	33+3=36
S. M. Pittman	...	32+3=35

VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 29th Oct., 1912.

669. Parades.—"A" Company will parade at Custom House on Thursday at 5-30 p m.

Dress—Mufti.

II.—"D" Company will parade on Thursday at 6 p.m. behind the Telegraph Quarters.

Dress—Mufti.

III.—"F" Company will parade to-day Tuesday the 29th instant at St Mary's College, Byculla, at 6-15 p m Arms, Uniform, shorts with caps.

670.—Bugle Practice—There will be Bugle Practice to-day Tuesday, the 29th instant at 6 p. m. at the Bombay Ed. Society's School, Byculla.

671. Inspection.—The Inspector of Volunteers in India will inspect the Corps on Wednesday, the 30th instant.

Instructions regarding the parade have been issued to Officers Commanding Companies.

672. Leave.—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to No 7,137 Vol A B Morrison, "G" Coy up to 31st March 1913.

673. Enrolment—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and attached to "C" Company (Trade Section):—

No 5198 Vol N K Stevenson.

The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to Companies as follows:—

No 7401 Vol W M Smith	"D" Coy
No 7402 Vol A Raccani	
No 7403 Vol J Fernandes	"E" Coy
No 7404 Cyclist H Ivers	

(Sd.) E. G. BYRNE, Captain, Adjt., B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Regimental Boxing Tournament will be held on the Cooperage on Saturday, the 2nd November, commencing at 3-30 p.m. sharp.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Castalia" Oct. 29.

THE Anchor Line s. s. "Castalia" is due to arrive here on the afternoon of the 29th instant with the following passengers :—

Miss M F Aitchison	Mrs Macpherson
Capt L P Ball	son
Mrs J Batty	Mrs R I Malet and
Mrs Boys, child and nurse	infant
Miss K A Byrne	Capt W F Maxwell
Miss D C Ching	Mrs M Millington
Mr H Circuit	Mrs J Murrry
Mrs J A Clayton	Lt. C F Nation
Mrs C Cobb infant and nurse	Mrs Nation
Capt D M Corbett	Mr T P O'Callaghan
Mrs Corbett	Mr G B Page
Mr H S Crosthwaite	Miss Palmer
Mrs Crosthwaite, child and nurse	Mr J C P Patrie
Mr H Merson Davies	Miss M Friday
Mrs E W Dawson	Mrs A I Rooh
Master E Dawson	Mrs H A Rose
Miss A F Dinnes	Miss Rose
Miss Penton	Capt W K Russell
Mr C T Foreman	Mrs Russell
Mrs Foreman and 2 children	Mr A Franks Ryan
Mr J E Grafton	Mrs J Scott
Mrs Crafton and infant	Miss E K Scott
Mrs A T Graham, child and infant	Capt J B Scrafton
Mrs W A Harris and infant	Mrs Scrafton and child
Miss H Harvey	Mr J W Shaw
Capt H L Haughton	Rev E W Simpson
Mrs Haughton	Mrs Simpson and 2 children
Mrs K Hewlett	Miss Stafford
Miss Hillier	Capt E Telbot
Mr J Hogshaw	Mrs Talbot infant and nurse
Mr G F Huggins	Miss M Talbot
Mrs D M Hynes	Mr G H Thiselton-Dyer
Miss A M Jefferson	Mrs Thompson and infant
Mr T K Johnston	Miss M Turner
Mrs A E Joyce, infant and nurse	Capt A C L Tyrell
Dr A Lankester	Mrs Tyrell
Mrs Leighton and infant	Mrs A V Venables
Mr E Macpherson Davidson	Mrs G A Ward
	Lt. Col H D Watson
	Miss H Wightwick
	Mr A W Wise

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WEATHER.

Activity of the Monsoon Increasing in the South.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 28.

The depression in the Arabian Sea has ceased to affect the Indian area. Activity of the monsoon is increasing in the south of the Peninsula.

Rainfall has been nearly general on the West Coast, south of Goa, and Mysore, and fairly general in South-East Madras.

Mercara, Mysore, Cochin, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore and Negapatam each record one inch, Karwar and Kodaikanal three-quarters of an inch, and Port Blair two inches.

Forecast—No large change.

STORM SIGNAL.

The following weather telegram received by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla, dated October 27th is published for information :—

No signs of the depression in the Arabian Sea are visible at the coast stations; it has therefore probably filled up, but may possibly have moved westwards. Lower cautionary signal.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 28th OCTOBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Kharif harvesting in progress. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Absence of rain causing anxiety. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Food-grains doing well.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Beawar.—Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton plants shedding bolls.

Amraoti.—Fine weather has set in. Linseed being sown.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Dewfall insufficient. Cotton picking partially begun. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops sowings.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. Cotton plants flourishing, in flower and show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton picking partially begun.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Hansa Line steamer Kybfels, 3158 tons, Captain C. Frisius, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kola. 570 tons, Captain G. R. Elson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Basreh via Karachi with a general cargo 145 horses, 7 cabin and 113 deck passengers.

The steamer Washington 2659 tons, Captain C. Stege, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kustanji with a cargo of petroleum.

The steamer Canadian Transport 2,663 tons, Captain W. P. Ballantine, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The P. and O. Co's China and Australian mails steamer China, 4,161 tons, Captain C. H. S. Tocque, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Shanghai via Colombo, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Baron Balfour, 2,552 tons, Captain G. L. Symonds, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Brasilians, 3,824 tons, Captain J. Snowdon, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Cornwall, 3,954 tons, Captain W. Howell, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Banbury, with a cargo of coal.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons Captain H. J. Lewellin, R. N. R., sailed yesterday for Aden, with a general cargo.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's. steamer Homayun, 2,154 tons, Captain J Molony, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Jeddah, with a general cargo, and 27 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Lhasa, 957 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's. steamer Alavi, 2,324 tons, Captain T. S. Grey, sailed yesterday for Jedda with a general cargo and 751 pilgrims on board as passengers.

The City Line steamer City of Birmingham, 4,838 tons, Captain B Dowse, will sail to-day for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 28.

Barala	1899	Butler	M M & Co
Boveric	2841	Harper	F F Campbell & Co
Bridge	649	Fillman	F F C & Co
Bankura	1904	Whitehead	P Gulf...M M & Co
Brasilians	3824	Snowdon	G Cotton & Co
Baron Balfour	2552	Symonds	K N & Co
Cornwall	3954	Howell	W S A G & Co
Canadian Transport	2663	Ballatine	T M & Co
Crown of Arragon	828	Herschel	W & A G & Co
Devanha	4785	Hickey	Shanghai...P & O Co
Dwarka	759	Moxon	M M & Co
Gymeric	2598	Cussack	B N Lang
Havildar	3083	Elliott	T M & Co
Kola	570	Elton	M M & Co
Ocean	2460	Christiansen	The Bombay Co
Palitana	1933	Warrington	M M & Co
Regina	1661	Lieberg	T M & Co
Virginia	2759	Morgan	Lt Col Aldershot
Volusy	2927	Memorran	W & A G & Co
Wardha	2552	Cannock	M M & Co
Washington	2659	Stege	Standard Oil Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Desc.	Date.	Agents.
A Banos	3794	Poter	Calcutta		P & O Co
B Vadala	2164	Cocklin	Calcutta		M M & Co
C&R Montebello	2770	Croft	K'chi	30-10	J Finlay & Co
D&E Lawoe	1817	Brewig	Jedah		Dadamia Khundwani
K Wakasa Maru	3922	Neilsoa			N Y Kaisha
N Belle of Ireland	2772	Weeks	Antwerp	30-10	R A Willis
O Umtata	1665	Kissler	Dunkirk		R A Willis
P Kybfels	3158	Frisins			W & A G & Co
Q Naderi	1168	Hughes			Bo & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Pentakota	2209	Hodgson		M M & Co
2 Chyotassa	3991	Wadge	Antwerp	30-1 M M & Co
3 Homayun	2154	Molony	Bo & P S N Co	
5 Silversash	2378	Scroggie	Ant	26-10 T M & Co
7 Habsburg	2395	Seberich		A L S N Co
9 City of Birmingham	4838	Dawse	Lpool	30-10 K Nixon & Co
10-11 China	4161	Tocque	London	P & O Co
12&13 Himalaya	3700	Evans	Shanghai	P & O Co
16 Cecil	5210	Lorik	Dunkirk	4-11 J M & Co

M W D D

Sofala	3436	Moth	Galle M M & Co

DEPARTURES.

Oct	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
28	Lhasa	Cutbush	Karachi, &c
	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden
	Alavi	Grey	Jeddah

The steamer City of Birmingham, Captain Dowse for Karachi, obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Somali, for Durban.
" Boveric, for Liverpool, &c.
" Homayun, for Jeddah.
" Kybfels, for Hamburg, &c.
" Sachistan, for Antwerp, &c.
" Strathlaven, for Baltimore.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Armand Behic left Aden for Bombay on 26th instant and she is expected here on Thursday 31st instant at 6 a.m.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 27th instant and the same Co's steamer Elysia, outward bound passed Suez on the afternoon of the 26th instant and is expected to arrive here on the evening of the 5th proximo.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Leopolis, from Trieste, left Aden on the evening of the 26th instant, and is due here on the 1st November at 6 a. m.

The P. and O Co's steamer Delta, left Hongkong at 1 p.m. on the 26th instant.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement Traffic of earnings for week ending 19th Oct. 1912.

	Miles Open.	Total for the period.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate cargs for week ending 19th Oct. 1912				
G. I. P. Ry.	2791·13	1399300	19033205	20437605
A.-D.-C. Ry.	125·83	36000	521669	557669
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·29	4500	54499	58999
Total...	2957·25	1439800	19614473	21054273
Earnings for corresp. 7 days ending 19th Oct. 1911				
G. I. P. Ry.	2791·68	1143591	15691732	16835326
A.-D.-C. Ry.	125·90	28600	509286	537886
B.-K. Ry.	40·29	2433	45044	47477
Total...	2957·87	1174627	16245062	17420689
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P.R.	— 0·55	255706	3346573	3602279
Inc. or Dec. A.D.C.R.	— 0·07	+ 7400	+ 12383	+ 19783
Inc. or Dec. Baran-Kotah R.	.....	+ 2067	+ 9455	+ 11522

NOTE.—Corrected with audited figures upto 31st Aug. 1912.

'IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other." would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London. Established over 35 years'

BOMBAY GAZETTE
CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication in November, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

Among these will be found G. R. SIMS, A and C. ASKEW, Sir A. QUILLER COUCH, J. H. McCARTHY, KATHARINE TYNAN, BARRY PAIN, DOROTHEA DEAKIN and HAROLD BLINDLOSS.

In addition it will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS, including HILDA COWHAM, A. E. MORTON, WILL OWEN and J. DODWORTH. It will in every way surpass its predecessors.

Advertisement space is limited and much is already taken up; it is therefore desirable that application should be made early to the

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"Bombay Gazette" Office, Fort.

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GRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Gamalia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No, 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENCE

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 29th October, 1912.

THE MOSLEMS AND THEIR UNIVERSITY.

IN a recent communication to the University Committee, Sir Harcourt Butler stated that "should the specified sum of thirty lakhs to be collected and invested, and a satisfactory constitution be framed, the Government of India will be prepared, in view of their deep interest in the movement, to make a liberal annual grant to the University." The first of these conditions has been fulfilled, but the Committee have not yet drafted a fresh charter in lieu of the one mangled and rejected by the Secretary of State, who appears to have been used as a sort of official stalking-horse in this regrettable affair. For it is surmised that the objections advanced to the scheme originated at Simla, and having been accepted at Whitehall, the latter has been saddled with the responsibility for what has happened. Anyhow this is the view taken in educated Mahomedan circles as explanatory of the remarkable reticence of the Government of India, when all the details of the scheme were, unofficially, within their cognizance. Meanwhile the war in the Balkans has commenced, and the attention and sympathies of Islamic India are concentrated upon the fortunes of the Khalifate to a degree that has never previously occurred in Turkish history. When the war of the latter end of the seventies broke out and the Russians were within a day's march of Constantinople before Great Britain took the action which resulted in the assembling of the Berlin Conference, there was very little excitement in India, because the Moslems were then split up into separate entities, between whom there was not much social or racial cohesion. But Mahomedan homogeneity is now an established feature of our administration, which the Right Hon'ble E. S. Montagu will have opportunities of observing, and which works through a Central League far more powerful than the semi-moribund National Congress. Its influence was visible a few days ago in the resolve taken at the suggestion of H. H. the Aga Khan, to lay aside all other national concerns and to centre attention upon the Turkish struggle with the Balkan States. There is no mistaking the intensity of the feeling that exists as it has temporarily eclipsed the University incident which, until the war broke out, occupied the first place in the minds of community. It has even been proposed in some quarters that the whole of the funds collected for the endowment of the University should be allocated to a Turkish relief fund by way of protest against the action of the Government of India, but that would only embitter the situation, because it is doubtful if the thirty odd lakhs could be replaced by a fresh national appeal, and the scheme would ultimately collapse, leaving behind it an aftermath of poignant recollections.

The better plan is, therefore, to canvas for subscriptions for Red Cross Funds and Hospitals and to leave the University money intact until the conclusion of the war, when the consideration of the question can be resumed with greater deliberation than is possible at present. It may be remembered that the veto of the Secretary of State regarding affiliation, nomenclature and the general principles of the constitution was extended to the Hindu scheme as well, although it is not yet officially before the Government of India, and its promoters are therefore spared the mortification of having their proposals mangled by the Educational Department and returned for revision. The Mahomedans have taken note of this circumstance and would have been better pleased had the official objections to their project been stated, while it was under incubation instead of being deferred until almost the final stages had been reached and success was apparently within their grasp. The Hindus not having a derelict constitution on their hands have resolved to proceed in the lines indicated in Sir Harcourt Butler's letter, though they also are not captivated by the limitations that have curtailed the amptitude of their project. But they have a much larger clientele to draw upon than the Mahomedans, and there is no doubt that when the Benares University materialises, undergraduates will flock to it from all parts of India and will prefer its degrees to those conferred by the official centres of learning. In this way the affiliation difficulty will be surmounted so far as Benares is concerned, unless the Government penalise the procedure by way of protecting their own institutions.

But the Mahomedan situation is different, because with the exception of the Colleges at Lucknow and Lahore, which were originally founded by contributions received from the community, there are no semi-private institutions outside the Aligarh district which can act as feeders to their University. The official centres of tuition at Calcutta, Allahabad, Dacca and elsewhere will doubtless discourage pupils from finishing their educational course at Aligarh, instead of taking degrees at the State institutions, and it is probable that the structure which was intended to typify the national aspirations may be seriously affected by the boycott raised against it in Sir Harcourt Butler's letter. The scheme sketched by H. H. the Aga Khan in his personal appeals for funds, contemplated the founding of Colleges in various parts of India to be affiliated to Aligarh, and to act as contributories to the national University, but this proposal is obviously ruled out by the Government prohibition and it would be useless to proceed with it. The change in the designation and the transference to the Governor-General-in-Council of the authority which it was proposed the Viceroy should exercise as Chancellor, are intended to deprive the movement of its national aspects on which the Mahomedans set great store, and they are naturally much aggrieved by these decisions, of which no indications were given until the endowment fund had been completed and a constitution drafted for official approval. The rejoinder of their Committee was, therefore, a polite refusal to revise the scheme on the lines sketched in Sir Harcourt Butler's letter, a resolve in which they were fully supported by the leaders of the community. There have also been public meetings at Madras, Rangoon and elsewhere, at which the attitude of the Government has been strongly but respectfully criticised, while it has even been suggested that the whole project should be abandoned in preference to the acceptance of a mutilated constitution from which all the Moslem ideals have been expunged. Matters rest at this stage for the present and there will be no resumption of the discussion until the Balkan war has been fought to a finish because the sympathies of Mahomedan India, as well as their purses, are fully enlisted in the Turkish cause and educational interest are for the moment relegated to a secondary position. But it is probable that decisive results will have occurred in the Near East before the Moslem League assembles at Lucknow at the end of the year to deliberate upon the situation produced by Sir Harcourt Butler's letter. And in view of the feeling aroused by it, which is much more cogent than the "disappointment" anticipated by the Government of India, a reconsideration of the official attitude seems to be desirable for reasons of policy, as well as the propitiation of Moslem sentiment. The precedent of the Bengal partition makes this quite possible, while it would be a dignified recognition of an equally unfortunate mistake.

MYSORE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION BILL.

FOLLOWING on their legislation of last year on behalf of elementary Education in Mysore, the Government have framed a new Bill, which may be considered a corollary of the measures adopted for the establishment of a great number of schools over the State. The Bill is a very important one in that it is an attempt to introduce gradually a system of compulsory education and thus to anticipate the scheme of Mr. Gokhale for British India. It is wise that the framers of the Bill have not attempted a measure which would press too hardly on the people, and the safeguards are of such a nature as to ensure considerable success, and that without unnecessary friction. Not only has the Government in view the education of the children in this Bill, but it is intended to protect their own interests and to procure a just return for the large sums of money granted last year for the erection of village schools, especially among the outcaste people. In the last issue of the "Mysore Gazette" (Extraordinary) a brief outline of the proposed legislation is given with the view to discussion at the Legislative Assembly. The object of the Bill is to enable Government to introduce into the State, as an experimental measure and in select areas, a cautious system of compulsory attendance in recognised schools of children between the ages of seven and eleven. The Bill is entirely of a permissive nature and its provisions cannot be enforced in any area until the Government have declared them to apply to such an area. Satisfactory safeguards have also been provided against what might be regarded as a vexatious enforcement of its provision." These safeguards are of interest, and will disarm any serious opposition to the scheme. They may, however, nullify the value of the Bill. Only experience derived from the working of such a measure will show the authorities how far compulsion may be exerted in this State as regards education. The Regulation runs as follows:—"In every area to which this regulation applies, it shall be the duty of the parent of every boy, not under seven and not over eleven years of age, residing within such area, to cause such boy to attend a recognised school for elementary education for so many days in the year and for such time on each day of attendance as may be prescribed by the Department of Public Instruction, unless there is a reasonable excuse for the non-attendance of the boy."

Among the legitimate excuses permitted are mentioned: no school within a distance of one mile measured along the nearest road from the residence of the boy which he may attend, sickness, infirmity, domestic necessity, the seasonal needs of agriculture may also be pleaded as reasonable excuses; exemption may be given if the child is receiving education in some other satisfactory manner; only by proper authority can such exemption be granted and only by the possession of an exemption certificate can the boy be excused attendance. These rules are capable of a very wide reading, but if the Government is in earnest about it, they will gradually be able to insist on the spirit of the rules being observed. Apart from the advantage to the child from the educational point of view, the regulations dealing with the prohibition of child employment between the ages mentioned of such as are not receiving elementary education in a recognised school, will serve a good purpose, and a fine of twenty rupees will be levied on any person who wilfully breaks these regulations. It is not intended that the punishment to the guardians of the boy shall be severe, first a warning by the Inspecting Officer, then a light fine. If the parents persist in non-compliance, they will be liable to a fine of ten rupees. The objections that might be raised by parents against the religious education given in the recognised school are met by the provision which states that no boy shall be compelled to attend such classes against the wishes of his parents. The Bill is a step in advance. The Government has not attempted too great things and is evidently determined to proceed slowly. There is a growing demand for village schools and in all parts of the State among all classes, save the outcastes, there is an increasing appreciation of education. By introducing this experiment into selected districts and at first confining it to boys, the Government have been well-advised, and the knowledge gained by close observation and patient working, will pave the way for a wider field of operation.

INDIANS AND THE BALKANS.

IT was only to be expected that Mahomedans in this country would be in entire sympathy with the Turks in the latter's attempt to repel the activities of the Balkan allies, and much could be forgiven them even if occasionally they permitted discretion to be outrun by religious sympathy. Everybody must admit that, hitherto, both in regard to the campaign in Tripoli, and the Balkan trouble, they have been most temperate in their discussions. It is a matter for regret, therefore, to read the telegraphic report which was published in Monday's issue of the *Bombay Gazette*, that a well-known agitator in Calcutta, is attempting to turn the present situation to political account. A meeting was held at Beadon Square, we are told, in connection with the war, and apparently for the purpose of collecting funds. So far so good; but an appeal appears to have been made in the course of the proceedings to Hindus and Moslems alike to boycott foreign goods. It is not difficult to trace this appeal. The chairman of the meeting was one Liakut Hossein who has attained a certain notoriety in recent years as a political demagogue. We cannot believe that the appeal sank far into the hearts of Mahomedans, but whether that be so or not, we think prompt steps should be taken to check inflammatory nonsense of the kind. Nothing could be more likely, than the appeal under notice, to influence people of a certain class, and we think if gentlemen like Mr. Liakut Hossein do not possess a sufficient sense of responsibility they should be placed where they will be unable to attempt to set class against class.

MALAD.

MR. MUNCHERJEE PESTONJEE CHOKSEY and fifty-one others, resident in Malad, have drafted a petition to the Viceroy "against the introduction into their village of halalkhor service by the Government of Bombay." To the average reader it would appear that the villagers of Malad ought to welcome any assistance from Government in the direction of sanitation. But they regard such action as unfair and oppressive and in their petition "crave leave to mention that the prestige for fair-mindedness and doing justice is veritably and permanently much more enhanced for the British Raj in India by the real acts of justice with singleness of the purpose than by the harmful and narrow-mindedly conceived notion of prestige for an official or a department however high." We do not quite understand the allusion, but the sentence is doubtless expected to have a telling effect. Malad's residents—or fifty-two of them—wish to be allowed "to manage their own affairs in the matter according to the laid down policy of the Government of India, and if so chosen to exercise official supervision for the purpose of sanitation." We are sorry the fifty-two troubled to address the Government of India, for it will certainly decline to interfere with the Bombay Government on a matter of the kind. Far better would it be to co-operate loyally with the Government in the attempt to improve the health of the locality for they may depend it is for their own best interests that the system is to be introduced and that they, not Government will benefit by it.

THE P and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Arabia" with the English mail of the 18th instant, left Aden at 8 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

MR. H. G. WHEELER has resigned the Secretaryship of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

CHINESE traders from Tibet continue to pass through Kalimpong in small numbers on their way back to China. They say the conditions in Tibet are such that they are glad to get away.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Monoplane vs. Biplane for the Army.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 11.

THE decision of the Army Council to abandon, at all events for the present, the monoplane in favour of the biplane for military purposes hardly came as a surprise after the sad accidents that marred the opening days of the Army Manœuvres. Despite the fact that the awards at the recent aviation competition showed that so far as the tests laid down were concerned the monoplanes had in almost every case satisfied the judges to the exclusion of the competing biplanes. In both the accidents the result of the enquiries has been to locate the cause of disaster to mechanical breakdowns. In one case a steel band to which two of the stay-wires were attached became detached and ripped open the canvas covering of the planes, in the other one of the valve rods of the engine broke. Both of these mishaps might equally well have happened to a biplane, and the advocates of the monoplane argue that for this reason the Army Council have acted in haste in practically condemning the monoplane for military purposes. That the decision will affect the commercial prospects of the monoplane in the present, and thereby possibly retard its development in the future is beyond doubt. But this is a consideration which can hardly weigh with the Army Council, who are only concerned with obtaining the best machine available for military purposes and in judging of the best machine freedom from accidents involving loss of life, in other words reliability, must bulk largely. Apart from purely humanitarian considerations, the machine which, if anything goes wrong, affords the best chance the crew surviving to tell their tale is preferable from a military point of view to one in which similar mishaps would have a fatal result.

A review of the accidents, which have occurred, to machines of both types, gives a considerable margin in favour of the biplane. Not that accidents have been perhaps less frequent, but because in a larger percentage of cases the crews have escaped with their lives. The explanation lies in the difference in the construction of the two types. In both cases stability depends on wing area, and increased stability can only be obtained by enlarging the exposed surface of the planes. In the monoplane this end is accomplished by increasing the length of the wings, in the biplane by duplication. It is obvious that in the former the difficulty of adequately "staying" the wings to meet the extra strain increases as the planes are lengthened in the latter the duplication of the planes enables the girder structure to be used, which allows of such a distribution of the strain, that the snapping of no single portion would lead of necessity to disaster. Inherent, therefore, in the construction of the biplane is a margin of safety hitherto unattained in the monoplane and moreover the latent possibility of still further structural improvements to meet the increased strain which must follow on the demand for greater carrying power. The points in which the monoplane at present excels the biplane are speed, ease of alighting and rising from the ground, rapidity in climbing, and handiness in manœuvre. That these points weighed heavily during the tests is certain, but that the differential value as against the biplane is sufficient to outweigh the extra risk more than doubtful. The difference in speed is about 10 miles an hour, and as the biplane has reached 60 miles an hour speed, sufficient for the most hasty reconnaissance, the extra 10 miles would only be useful for evading or out-manœuvring the air patrols of the enemy. For detailed reconnaissance a much slower pace would be imperative.

HANDINESS IN MANŒUVRE

and rapidity in climbing and rising from the ground are doubtless valuable assets, but should not be allowed to count too heavily especially in view of the improvements the biplane is making in the same directions. On the other hand the biplane is capable of lifting greater weights than the monoplane, and can without much difficulty be further developed in this direction and the necessity for a weight carrier for military purposes hardly needs demonstration. As speeds increase, and that they will increase is certain, it will become more and more advisable to increase the crew to three instead of two; the pilot concerned entirely with navigation, the observer, to see and record what he sees, and an engineer to tend the engine an addition which in itself would make for increased safety. Add some form of offensive armament, which is certain to be demanded before long, and military requirements have outstripped monoplane possibilities. In deciding to use the biplane entirely the Army Council have adopted the machine which in its present state of development is the best all round for military purposes, and affords the best promise of successful development in the direction of the military needs of the future. Of what will be the air tactics in modern was we are likely to know more next year than we do now. Bulgaria certainly and Turkey probably will employ air craft, and answers will probably be found to many questions, which manœuvres, with their obvious limitations, are unable to solve. The acquisition of information is comparatively easy, when no attempt is made by the air scouts of the enemy to oppose or disable the reconnoitring aeroplanes, and the effect of artillery and infantry fire is only roughly guessed by umpires, who have no experience of what can or cannot be effected by aircraft in war to guide them of one thing we may be sure, and that is that the performances of the air craft will fall short of the practical omnipotence that some enthusiasts have recently assigned to them in war. But for all that they will be a valuable asset to the armies that use them, so much so that if Turkey starts without them, her generals will be at a disadvantage, until the want is supplied.

THE WAR AND AIR-CRAFT.

So far as it is possible to find out, each of the Balkan States, except Montenegro, possesses a certain number of aeroplanes and a few pilots some of the former are well up to date, but most are of antiquated pattern, of the pilots and there efficiency it is impossible to speak. Amongst the Turks there are several officers who have passed English and French schools of aviation, and a few Roumanian, Servian, Bulgarian and Greek pilots have been trained in France. The only Balkan State that possesses a definite military aeroplane section is Roumania, and during the manœuvres a year ago this section made several good flight and executed some highly successful reconnaissance work. It is not unlikely that there will be a demand for foreign flying men to make up for existing deficiencies both in the numbers and quality of the pilots whilst every effort will be made to secure more aeroplanes of the latest patterns. Both Turkey and her opponents in fact are already in the market bidding for the services of trained pilots. The greatest difficulty will be the provision of the ancillary service for the aircraft, transport and repair wagons. The transport service of the Balkan States leaves much to be desired both in organization and equipment. Even Bulgaria with its generally up-to-date army is badly supplied with indifferent transport, and will have to rely very largely on bullock or buffalo drawn cart of the country, with a speed limit of two miles an hour under favourable conditions, and a tendency to break down, when conditions are unfavourable, with an unfailing regularity which is trying alike to the patience and the strength of the escorting troops, and upsetting to the calculations of the Staff.

THE BALKANS.

The sudden and dramatic declaration of war by Montenegro came as a surprise. That she should take a hand was certain if Bulgaria and Servia led off; but it was not anticipated that she would lead off. Even now it is not clearly apparent how it came about. From a military point of view, there was no great strategic advantage to be gained by her action in advance of the other States: that King Nicolas could not restrain popular enthusiasm for a few days more is a very doubtful hypothesis: it remains, therefore, that it was intended to simplify the reply of the States to the joint note of the Powers. "Too late" admits of little argument, and the "fait accompli" cannot be undone. Whatever may have been the reason the fact remains that Montenegro has made the first move. She was ready, or as ready as ever she was likely to be, soonest; a suit case is packed more quickly than an overland trunk; and her 30,000 or 40,000 men if on the move of themselves they would give but little trouble to Turkey, but as they will require at least a Turkish Army Corps to oppose their advance, they reduce by that amount the number of troops that Turkey has available at once to oppose a Bulgarian advance on Adrianople. The Montenegrin troops are a Militia of mountaineers, formidable in their own glens and mountains, but insufficiently equipped, especially as regards transport, for a forward movement on a large scale. In defence of their own country they would be a hard nut to crack, but as an invading force their value is restricted. It may be assumed, that in selecting a line of advance they will avoid the Sanjak of Novi Bazaar, where they would collide with Austrian interests. Directly South of the Turco-Montenegrin frontier lies a vast mountain barrier, thus there remain only two alternatives—independent action along the coastline, or to march through Servia to effect a concentration with their allies. Of these the former seems the more likely to be adopted. The value of the Montenegrins to the Alliance is as a containing force. Were her troops concentrated with those of Bulgaria, the access of strength would not compensate for the release of the Turkish Army Corps, and the greater freedom of action given to the Turkish Commander. By the middle of next week the Bulgarians may be expected to move, unless, as is most unlikely, there is to be no war after all. For a fortnight or so, until her Reserves have joined, Turkey will, in all probability, be obliged to remain on the strategic defensive. Whether the allies make good use of the opportunity thus afforded remains to be seen. The Turk on the defensive is a hard proposition. It has proved so in the past, and modern armament will render him still more formidable now. After the end of the month, the disparity of numbers now in favour of the allies will disappear, as the Turkish Reserves take their place in line. The Turkish Army which has been fretting under its enforced inaction during the war with Italy is full of enthusiasm for the fight and the Reserves may be available even earlier than it is anticipated, despite the slowness and difficulty of communications in the Turkish provinces. Unless, therefore, the allies obtain rapid and great initial successes, there is every prospect of a stern and prolonged conflict of which it is impossible to forecast either the end or the consequences.

It is not without interest to recall the fact that it was Montenegro that fired the first shot in the war of 1876 and that she was the last to cease. With an army of less than 26,000 men she successfully held out against Turkish troops of four times her strength from July 1876 till April 1877, when Russia intervened. In that time the Montenegrin losses only totalled 1,360 killed, 3,400 wounded, whilst the Turkish casualties amounted to nearly 18,000 killed and 23,000 wounded, not to mention 4,000 prisoners. The proportion of killed to wounded is noticeably large, and suggests either exaggeration in the former, or concealment in the latter category, but even official sources are apt at times to err in the figures. The Greco-Turkish war of 1897, affords a pointer to the part which Greece will probably play. Thessaly will, it is likely, again be the theatre of war, and the Greek army will doubtless again attempt the invasion of Turkish territory on the two separate lines of advance, the main body to concentrate at Larissa, and if it does not meet another Edhem Pasha, make Salonika its objective, the other invading Epus to endeavour to establish itself in South Albania. If this be the case, the Greek navy, small as it is, will be found of use in the operations directed on Salonika.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Mr. H. G. Wheeler Resigns the Secretaryship.

Mr. H. G. Wheeler has resigned Secretaryship of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to which he was appointed some months ago.

MONJHIBA HIGH SCHOOL.

Celebration of the Thakore Saheb's Birthday.

In honour of birthday of H. H. The Thakore Saheb of Gondal a prize distribution was held at the Monjhiba High School Gondal on the 24th of October. Those present included H. H. The Thakore Saheb, H. H. The Rani Saheb, the two princesses, the Dewan Saheb and the administrator of Porbandar.

The audience were occupied has entertained for an hour, by the girls of the High School, with recitations in Gujerati and English, and Rasda and Athanja etc. The school report was read by the Acting Lady Superintendent, and the Diwan Saheb made a speech eulogizing the work done and expressing the interested sympathy of their Highness in educational matters.

Kumari Shree Lilaba Saheb distributed the prizes which consisted of gold necklaces, bracelets rings, and books.

Then the proceedings terminated with cheers for His Highness and family.

DEATH OF MR. D.S. KEMP F.C.S.

Much regret will be felt at the death of Mr David Skinner Kemp, F.C.S., who, as long ago as 1868, founded the well-known firm of Kemp and Co., Ltd. He came out to India sometime before that, and one of the offices he held in his early days was the Examinership in Chemistry of the University of Bombay.

The late Mr. Kemp took a leading part in the public life of the city, the Municipal Corporation, the Justices' Bench and Volunteering, all receiving attention.

Three sons are well-known in India, namely, Major D. S. Kemp, I.M.S., Mr. Norman Kemp, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court of Bombay, and Mr. Kenneth Kemp, now acting as Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

THE BEWILDERING BALKANS

EXPERTS DISAGREE AS TO TURKS' CHANCE OF REHABILITATION.

BULGARS' MASTERLY MOVE IN ADRIANOPLE.

REMARKABLE FORECAST OF PARTITION OF TURKISH TERRITORY IN EUROPE.

KINGS FOR ALBANIA AND MACEDONIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 28.

With the decisive battle approaching and the growing likelihood of the final victory of the Allies, the political aspects of the question are gradually coming to the forefront. The problem is the most thorny that has faced diplomacy since 1878, as the Allies are increasingly determined not to abandon the spoils of victory.

They express the belief that the Powers will not force them to give up the countries which they have twice liberated from Ottoman rule. In this they are supported by practically the entire Russian press. Although the inspired Austrian and Russian organs hold to the principle of the maintenance of the *status quo*, which is momentarily that of official Europe, the opinion is growing that a return to the *status quo* is impossible, and herein lies the chief danger, as Austria is undoubtedly bitterly opposed to an extension of Slav influence which Russia is pledged to uphold.

A REMARKABLE FORECAST.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

A message to the *Daily Mail* from Vienna confirms the impression that the *status quo* in the Balkans is doomed. The message adds that diplomatists are already discussing a plan for the readjustment of the Balkan territories which provides for—

The creation of a Principality for Albania with the Adriatic as boundary and a Principality for Macedonia stretching to the Aegean Sea.

Bulgarian territory will be extended along the Black Sea.

Servia will receive part of the Adriatic, and Montenegro part of Novi Bazar.

Turkey's European possessions will thus be confined between Adrianople and the Bosphorus.

The plan provides that the thrones of Macedonia and Albania shall be offered to Danish and Swedish princes.

EVENTS IN ADRIANOPLE.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

For a proper appreciation of the situation, it is necessary to explain that not a single newspaper correspondent is even within hearing of the guns in any quarter of the huge theatre of war. Hundreds of unhappy special correspondents and foreign military attaches are collected at the different headquarters, their sole office being to repeat official bulletins after these have been transmitted to Europe from the capitals of the belligerents. Hence the impossibility of arriving at a definite understanding as to what is going on in any part of the arena regarding which military necessities require secrecy.

Consequently, Europe is lost in conjecture about the progress of events around Adrianople.

EXPERTS IN CONFLICT.

Believers in Turkish steadfastness and vitality maintain that the Turks have only recoiled *pour mieux sauter*, and that a crushing disaster awaits the foolhardy Bulgarians who are weakening themselves by a great encircling movement eastward and westward against their intact massed foes.

On the other hand, onlookers whose judgments are influenced by the achievements of the Bulgarian strategists and armies, hitherto, are convinced that the onward rush of the victorious troops cannot be stayed, and that a week will see the star of the Ottoman Empire in Europe set.

Between these opinions comes the reckoning of possibilities of a prolonged Turkish defence, upsetting the calculations and bringing on the winter for the Bulgarians who will be bivouacing in a frozen country at a great distance from their base. The lifting of the veil, ever so slightly, during the next few days, will reveal much.

It is a noteworthy fact that Bulgaria has summoned 80,000 more reservists to the colours possibly upon reports of mysterious stirrings in Austria and Rumania.

THE BULGARIAN CAMPAIGN.

Further Successes in Vicinity of Adrianople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 27.

It is officially stated that a big battle has been in progress all day south of Kirk Kilisseh.

The Bulgarians are attempting a turning movement in the vicinity of Visa.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The Balkan inundation into Turkey continues to spread. The most significant news is contained in a telegram from Sofia, reporting the capture of Baba-Eski, an important point on the main line to Constantinople, sixty miles south-east of Adrianople. This operation, which apparently is the result of a masterly turning movement, means that the Bulgarians are now practically astride the railway, cutting off Adrianople and Salonika from Constantinople.

The Bulgarians are also believed to be threatening the rear of the Turkish Eastern Army, which is thought to be concentrated somewhere between Adrianople and Baba-Eski.

It appears that the Turks in Adrianople have resolved to fight to the death. The commander of the fortress has issued a proclamation to the soldiers, pointing out that, having heroically done their duty outside, they have now withdrawn inside the fortifications which they are prepared to defend as their fathers defended Plevna.

The Western Bulgarian Army has captured Istip without opposition. Istip is described as the Ardrianople of Macedonia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 28.

People here are still ignorant of the extent of the disaster at Kirk Kilisseh. Newspapers counsel firmness and courage, declaring that the movements of Turkish troops are only preparations for future battles.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

A message to the *Daily Telegraph* from Sofia gives a vivid account of the capture of Kirk Kilisseh, which it describes as one of the greatest military events in history.

The main forts of Kirk Kilisseh, constructed on the latest German system, were reputed to be impregnable. They were armed with one hundred guns and protected by an external chain of outer works.

The Bulgarians did not possess a single siege gun and were further much hampered by lack of roads. But they overcame these difficulties by almost superhuman efforts, each man carrying rations for several days and extra ammunition.

The Bulgarians attacked the fortress on all sides. They rushed the outer defences and approached the citadel in spite of the fire from the guns which ploughed furrows in their ranks. The scene was more reminiscent of the remote ages than of modern times. Storming parties with scaling ladders advanced, hand grenades being freely used, adding to the horrors of the struggle.

The Kurdish cavalry on one occasion made a sortie, but were met by Bulgarian horsemen, who dispersed them after a short, sharp encounter, in which horses and men were inextricably mixed.

The sheer doggedness of the Bulgarians eventually overcame Turkish resistance.

SOFIA, Oct. 28.

After taking Baba-Eski, the Bulgarians captured a military train conveying Turkish troops and supplies from Constantinople to Adrianople.

This message confirms the report that the momentous move of the Bulgarians is succeeding.

MONTENEGRIN PROGRESS.

Junction Effected with Servian Troops.

CETINJE, Oct. 27.

The Montenegrin forces have effected a junction with the Servians at Sienitza.

General Vukotitch carried the entrenchments at Rogova which barred the road to Ipek, capturing two guns.

He is now marching on Ipek.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The Montenegrins, after days of careful preparations following upon stubborn fighting in which every foot was contested, have begun a general bombardment of Skutari on three sides. The result is not known.

GREEK ACTIVITIES.

The Army and Navy both Operate Strongly.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

While the Balkan States have done their utmost on land the Greek navy has been particularly active in searching for shipping in the Ægean, following the example of the Italians.

ATHENS, Oct. 28.

The Greek Army in Epirus has occupied the Louros and Pentapighadia passes on the route to Janina.

A message to the *Daily Mail* from Larissa states that two Greek divisions are marching on Verria which is situated on the railway, forty miles from Salonika.

SERVIANS AT KUMANOVO.

Extraordinary Encounters in Turkish Trenches.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Notwithstanding the part played by the artillery, it is evident that the actions up to the present have been decided by bayonet charges which were generally made during the night the attackers silently creeping up and ending with a dash in the last few hundred yards. Terrible carnage ensued. In some instances the attackers only negotiated barbed-wire entanglements by jumping from the corpses of the slain.

The fiercest fighting in the war has occurred at Kumanovo. The Servian ammunition gave out when the troops were three hundred yards from their goal. They, however, advanced with fixed bayonets and jumped into the Turkish trenches where a sanguinary melee took place, the adversaries fighting with bayonets, clubbed rifles, daggers, spades, and, where they possessed no weapon, with teeth and nails.

The ground was strewn with Turks and Servians locked in deadly embrace.

THE TSAR'S CONGRATULATIONS.

BELGRADE, Oct. 28.

It is reported here that the Tsar has sent his congratulations to King Peter on the occasion of the Capture of Uskub by the Servians.

TURKISH OPTIMISM.

"Premature to Regard the War as Over."

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Prominent Ottomans in London, interviewed by Reuter's representative, showed no disposition to underestimate the result of the operations. "They say it is, however, premature to regard the war as over. The fortress at Adrianople has a garrison of 40,000, while the Eastern Army is concentrated between Adrianople and Baba-Eski and the Western Army, over 100,000 strong, has not yet been in action.

They expect that only a small force was engaged at Kumanovo.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The Sultan is most anxious to go to the front and encourage the troops, but he has been dissuaded.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 28.

The Cabinet has decided to prosecute the war with utmost energy and to prepare for a winter campaign, should the present operations result unfavourably for Turkey.

Ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid, who has been kept in the strictest seclusion at Salonika since his deportation, has been removed to Constantinople.

POSITION IN RUMANIA.

Reconstruction of the Cabinet.

BUKHAREST, Oct. 28.

In view of events in the Balkans and the necessity of establishing a strong Government, M. Majoresco has reconstituted the Cabinet, uniting all the elements of the Conservative party.

The King addressed the new Ministers, today, congratulating them on the formation of a strong Government possessing the confidence of the country, and which alone would be able to take imporant decisions which the circumstances demanded.

The King pointed out that from the beginning of the war all eyes had been directed towards Rumania, and he appealed to the Cabinet to disregard internal politics and to devote themselves to the external situation.

FRANCE AND THE FUTURE.

Determined to Maintain the Triple Entente.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

M. Poincare, French Premier, speaking at Nantes yesterday, said that thanks to France's initiative the Powers were collectively watching events in the Balkans and that this would facilitate intervention when the time arrived, which perhaps, would be soon.

M. Poincare carefully avoided any allusion to the question of the *status quo*.

"France", he said, "is incapable of inconstancy or disloyalty in her foreign policy. She will remain closely attached to Russia her ally and to Great Britain, her friend, by interest and indestructable bonds of sentiment, interest and political probity.

"We and they will assuredly be entitled to our respective preferences regarding solutions in the Balkans, but nothing can disturb the *entente* the firm maintenance of which continues to be necessary to European equilibrium.

"Our intimacy justifies the hope that the war will remain localised and that it may be stopped by Europe at the first opportune moment."

RED CROSS MOVEMENTS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 28.

The Russian Red Cross Society has voted a hundred thousand sterling in aid of the wounded of the Confederacy's armies in the Balkans.

GREEK PREMIER'S PATRIOTISM.

Addressing his two sons before they left for their regiments at the front, the Prime Minister of Greece said:—

"You are my only children and you are both going where your country has called you. You are both under our holy flag; you are its soldiers. As your father, I wish that you will come back safe and healthy. But if the needs of the country call for it, if you ever come back, may you come back decorated by the enemy's bullets. The wound you may receive on the battlefield I will consider the highest decoration that can ever adorn your breasts."

FOREIGN ENLISTMENT.

British Subjects who want to be Belligerents.

The prospect of trouble in the Balkans has excited numerous adventurous spirits in this country, and attempts have been made (as they are in every war) to enlist in the forces of one or other of the Powers concerned, wrote a London contemporary before the war broke out. The Foreign Enlistments Act visits with heavy penalties anyone who either enlists himself in the service of an alien country or persuades others to do so, but it comes into operation only after the outbreak of hostilities.

Numerous inhabitants of this country have served with the Turks from time immemorial, and it is probably the survival of this pro-Turkish tradition that has impelled many British officers to volunteer at the Turkish Embassy. Of the Balkan allies Servia has, perhaps, received the most offers, it being rumoured that she will raise a foreign legion as upon previous occasions. Bulgaria will not accept even her own subjects as volunteers, relying upon the adequacy of her conscript forces. The Greek army is at present in, perhaps, unjustifiably bad odour owing to the fiasco of 15 years ago, which may account for its unpopularity among the adventurous.

The volunteers have excellent precedents. It is well known that Lord Kitchener served with the French levies in 1871, and has received the recently issued medal for that war. King Peter of Servia took part in it also (with the famous Legion Entranger). Many other British officers joined the French upon that occasion. One, a cadet at Sandhurst, actually rose in a few months to the command of an artillery brigade, and, returning to this country after the war was over, was forgiven by the authorities and joined the artillery as a subaltern, as though nothing had happened! Another, a serving officer, was not so fortunate, and, being unable to regain admission to the British Army, sought and obtained a high military post under the Belgian Government.

THE GREEK NAVY.

Interview with ex-Engineer Lieutenant.

A representative of the "Times of Ceylon" had an interview recently with Mr. J. R. Stapleton, of the Colombo Wireless Station, who was acting as Honorary Lieutenant on board the Greek battleship "Georgios Averoff" from the time of the Coronation in June, 1911, up to February this year, carrying out wireless experiments and erecting a station at Athens. He told the representative that at the time of the Coronation review at Spithead, in 1911, he was serving under Commander Demeanos, and, later, in Grecian waters, under Commodore Courdritous during the time the British, French, and Greek cruisers and torpedo destroyers were blockading the Greek waters to prevent the Cretans from landing.

The Greek Fleet, he said, consists of 16 units (not counting the four recently purchased), the most important of which is the armoured cruiser Georgios Averoff." She is quite a modern vessel and was only completed in Leghorn in May, 1911, by her builders, Fratelli Orlando. On her speed trials she attained 23 knots and is capable of developing a horse-power of 18,000, and displaces 9,680 tons of water. Her guns are all of British make, while her torpedo tubes are also of British construction. Her armament consists of 4 9·2 inch guns, 8 7·5-inch guns, 16 12 pounders, 10 smaller and 2 maxim guns and 3 submerged torpedo tubes. She is also equipped with all modern appliances such as search-lights, hydraulic and electric ammunition hoists, telephone exchange, etc., and fitted with a 10-kilowatt Marconi wireless installation, the room of which is placed in the protected area of the armoured belt. This unit is Greek's most formidable asset and by far the most important ship they have.

They also possess three old French battleships, the "Psara," "Spetsae" and "Hydra." These ships are practically obsolete, but have lately had their armaments augmented, but they are slow and unwieldy in a heavy sea. Their largest guns are 64-inch and they have no torpedo tubes of any consequence.

Asked with regard to the Greek torpedo flotilla, Mr. Stapleton said that that was the best branch of the whole fleet. He stated that prior to purchasing the four last ones from the Argentine Government Greece possessed eight destroyers, namely, four English, the "Spendone" (Spear), "Nafkaratona" (a warrior), "Loinka" (arrow), and "Alspicos" (shield), and four German torpedoes, namely, "Doxa" (Glory), "Thela" (Storm), "Necka" (Victory), and "Thelis."

"The condition of these boats," said Mr. Stapleton, "is excellent. They are capable of making a speed of 30 knots an hour, and each of them carries two torpedo tubes, two 12-pounders and 4 smaller guns. They are all fitted with wireless apparatus, capable of working a distance of 150 miles."

In addition, Greece has four torpedo boats carrying two small guns and a small torpedo tube, but these are somewhat old and are too small to put to sea, if the weather is at all rough.

Two repair, one training, and one hospital ship completes the fleet.

"At the time I left the fleet in February last," remarked Mr. Stapleton, "the British Commission was reorganising it, under Rear-Admiral Lionel Talbot and a staff of about fifteen officers and men."

DESPATCH FROM HILMI PASHA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28.

Mr. G. C. Ariff, president of the Red Crescent Society in Calcutta, received the following cable from Constantinople to-day. It is from Hilmi Pasha, president of the Red Crescent Society in Stamboul:—"News of capture of man forces sent until unfounded. The whole Otto number. The greatest now have hardly reached this part of the army is proceeding from Asia Minor and Syria, as on account of the Italian war it was impossible to mobilise by sea the Asiatic forces, while the neighbouring States were accomplishing mobilisation. We will attempt to bar the frontier with 600,000 men defending our faith and honour. The preliminary army is equivalent to about two-thirds of the enemy. We are continually reinforcing and completing our effective army. Although victorious in some important regions we are somewhat met with difficulties in others as we are in the beginning. We hope by God's will and assistance to assure final success.

The detachment engaged in Kirk Kilisseh, reaching 40,000 at the defences, has never had a loss of 1,000. We are perfectly sure of the moral sympathy and good wishes of Mahomedan brothers of India. We are not less assured of pecuniary help. We need to comfort our wounded in great number. Friends of Ottomans and Mahomedans in great Britain will forward all necessary materials for four hospitals. Ottoman Red Crescent Society expects kind participation by Moslem brothers of India to the balance of the expenses of other hospitals."

MEXICAN REBELLION.

General Diaz Sentenced to Death.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.

A message received here from Vera Cruz states that General Diaz and two officers, who, with others, were court-martialled in connection with the rebellion, have been sentenced to death.

BRITISH INDIANS IN S. A.

Mr. Gokhale's Speech at a Banquet.

KIMBERLEY, Oct. 28.

At a banquet given here in honour of Mr. Gokhale, that gentleman said the treatment of Indians throughout the Colonies was, generally speaking, most unsatisfactory. Unless their grievances were remedied there would be serious discontent in India, which was bound to affect the internal administration of India. He, however, thought that South African statesmen were on the right track.

MOROCCO.

France and Spain Conclude their Agreement.

MADRID, Oct. 27.

After months of negotiations, which often threatened to lead to a serious rupture, between fance and Spain the Franco-Spanish Agreement with regard to Morocco has been concluded.

Inter alia it provides for territorial concessions from the Spanish zone to compensate France for the latter's sacrifices in the Congo.

THE COTTON SPINNERS.

International Representatives in Egypt.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 27.

Sir Charles Macara, and other members of the International Federation of Cotton Spinners, arrived here to-day. After an investigation of the presses, they will leave on November 18th on a visit to ginning factories in the interior.

GORDON-BENNETT RACE.

Twenty Balloons Start from Stuttgart.

STUTTGART, Oct. 28.

Twenty balloons started yesterday afternoon in the annual Gordon-Bennett Race.

RIFLES FOR THE COLONIES.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The War Office has ordered fifty thousand rifles from Birmingham. A considerable portion of this order is destined for the Colonies.

TURKEY AND PERSIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 28.

At the request of the Persian Government the Porte has consented to prolong the delay in Turco-Persian Frontier negotiations for three months, and to withdraw Turkish troops from the contested zone. On the other hand, a telegram from Teheran says that the Porte has informed Persia of its intention to withdraw its troops on certain conditions, one being that no other foreign troops shall replace them.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 28.

The Shiraz correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* writes under date of the 3rd October:—Europeans in Shiraz find life as though in a beleaguered city. One cannot venture out any distance and all have to be indoors by sunset for fear of robbery by tribesmen or other ruffians. Once again an attack has been made on Europeans. Mr. Fergusson, his wife and child were held up at their very doors about sunset by some thirty tribesmen who tried to get the party away on their animals. Fortunately Persian soldiers in the neighbourhood heard the noise, rushed out and opened fire on the robbers who cleared away. Month by month the tribesmen get bolder.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Oct. 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. "Arabia" left for Bombay at 8 p.m. to-day with the outward mails of the 16th instant.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT.

Review of the Past Year Work.

CONFERENCE AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 28.

The conference of Registrars of Co-operative Credit Societies began this morning.

Mr. Maclagan, the president, in opening the proceedings, said:—Before fixing the time and place of this meeting, I caused the greater number of Registrars to be consulted and I have, I think, met the convenience of the majority of them in having the meeting here at this time. I regret that considerations of time and space have prevented us once more from having the benefit of the advice of Mr. English, the Registrar in Burma, but I am glad to see that Mr. Mackenna, who is the joint-registrar in that province, has been able to attend this conference.

Since we last met at Allahabad in January, 1911, the co-operative movement has progressed a stage forward. We have now a new Act which extends to all classes of co-operative associations. The provisions of the Act were formerly applicable to credit societies only. We have also since we last met seen the creation of two provincial banks in Bombay and the Central Provinces. We have experienced the closer and over-growing connection between the co-operative movement and agriculture; we have initiated an attempt to bring our statistics into line with those of co-operative societies in Europe and in many other ways.

We have now much to record as to what has been done since we last met. Our move forward has been marked in another way, by the absence from among us to-day of several officers, Messrs. Gourlay, Fremantle, Rama Chandra Rao, Campbell and Buchan who were all more or less connected with the earlier struggles of co-operation in this country and who were with us on the last occasion on which we met. We are now commencing with the second generation, as it were, of Registrars, and these officers, will, I have no doubt, be able to make use of the experience of their predecessors without losing any of their vigorous enthusiasm. It may also be noted that we are now called on to sustain the movement not only in India, but in other countries also, and we have already been asked to give what help we can in starting co-operative credit societies in places as far apart as Mauritius and Fiji. As regards our general progress I need scarcely do more than refer to the figures which are in the hands of the gentlemen present. The number of societies has gradually since 1906 risen from 843 to 8,177, and the number of members from 91,000 to 403,000. There are similar increases in the amount of capital available and corresponding disbursements of the various societies, the whole indicating a gradual and healthy development. Most Registrars, indeed, now realise the absolute necessity for proceeding gradually, but the pressure is all in the direction of undue expansion, and it is well perhaps to draw attention once again to the danger of developments which are either rapid or so dispersed as to outstrip the means available for supervision. Generally speaking, however, the progress made has been of a healthy and definite character indicating that the co-operative movement has come to stay.

SUCCESSFUL WORK DONE.

We have now passed the preliminary stage of co-operation in this country. We no longer shake our heads about the suitability of the co-operative idea to the Indian population. We have no longer to endure mill chaff about taking in each other's washing. I was able on the last occasion which we met to refer to the very outspoken support which we had received from the late Lieutenant Governor of the United Provinces, Sir John Hewett. On this occasion I could refer to many pronouncements made by most of the Local Governments in India, but I would draw special attention to the remarks made by Sir George Clarke, the Governor of Bombay, at the opening of the Poona Co-operative Credit Conference in August last. From Sir George Clarke's speech it will be seen that it was no longer necessary for him to dilate on the main principles of co-operation, these he assumed as accepted on all hands and his speech was devoted largely to laying down valuable suggestions regarding the method in which the principle should be carried into operation. The reports submitted by the Registrars to their respective Governments for the year now closed show the exceedingly useful results both direct and secondary which have followed from the adoption of co-operative methods in India. We have instances brought to our notice of the effect of co-operation in improving the education and morality of the communities which have adopted it in reducing the unnecessary expense in supplying medical relief and in many other ways, and all this is valuable quite apart from the direct economic benefits conferred by the societies. The effect of co-operation on legislation is in some places very marked and we hear in one district of a decrease in one year of 1,100 civil cases which the judicial authorities ascribe in the main to the institution of Co-operative Credit Societies. If we take the question of saving in interest alone the benefit done has been very great and is increasing. We may fairly assume that the saving on each loan given out by societies during the year to the agriculturists has amounted to at least 10 per cent. and the result is that at a low computation we save the agriculturists of India from an absolutely unnecessary burden of at least ten lakhs of rupees for every crore of rupees lent out by co-operative societies and the sums so lent out have already begun to be counted in crores.

A glance at our agenda will show that there is much in the working of the societies which is still subject to discussion. We have on some points settled down, we have for instance decided with some approximation to finality on the system of Society suitable to various portions of India and though changes may gradually come about hereafter the system of each province would appear to be now more or less definitely settled. But many details still remain for discussion and decision and it will, as experience in Europe shows, be a long time before there is any degree of finality in most of the details of the co-operative management. These details are by degrees being taken up and discussed and decided partly by the Registrars and the Local Governments themselves, and partly by the help of provincial and local conferences, and partly by discussion in general conference such as ours. Many of these as will be seen from the agenda are points of very considerable importance, but I may be pardoned if I venture to dwell on two of these, as representing what seem to me to be the chief matters outstanding for discussion at the present time.

AUDIT AND CONTROL.

The first of these is the question of audit and control, a subject which has been discussed very often before both by ourselves and by provincial conferences. At our last meeting we obtained through the labours of a strong sub-committee a clear idea of the methods adopted for audit and control in each province, and we propose on this occasion to take up the subject in further detail. The Government of India have several times expressed their opinion that the needs of audit and control should not be allowed to occasion the development of anything in the shape of a large new department of Government and they have frequently advised that the audit and control of rural and urban societies should as far as possible be handed over as time goes on to Unions of societies themselves. To this opinion the Government of India still adhere. It is an opinion based on the best experience in Europe and it has been accepted as correct by the provincial Governments. At the same time with the increase in the number of societies the necessity for expansion in audit and control has correspondingly increased and Registrars in more than one province are becoming anxious as regards the efficiency of the control for which they are responsible. We have to consider whether we cannot secure what is wanted in this direction without departing in any way from the general principles already accepted as correct. The audit must be such as to secure two things, namely, that all transactions of societies are duly accounted for and that the public retain confidence in our control. Some of the reports received show that there are very real dangers in connection with the account of societies and it will be for us to consider what fine should be taken to provide the necessary supervision and audit without doing anything which may lead to the creation of a Government department.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The other point of special importance to which I would draw attention is the need for strengthening the connection between the co-operative movement and the development of agriculture in this country. The Government has done a great deal in recent years to encourage progress in both of these departments, and I venture to think with no small degree of success. In his speech to which I have drawn attention above, Sir George Clarke has quoted Canon Rivington whose knowledge of conditions in the mofussil, he says, is profound, as having told him not long ago that he believed that the agricultural and co-operative departments were making a deeper impression on the life of the people than any of the other measures which Government were engaged in promoting. What we now desire to see and what to some extent has already commenced is the combination of the efforts of the two departments. The point has been brought to the special notice in a special resolution of the Board of Agriculture in November of last year and in an article by Mr. Bushan in the July number of the Agricultural Journal of India and it is generally acknowledged that though there are many other subsidiary means for improving the economic position of agriculturists in India, by co-operative credit alone much can be done. The new Act has now widened opportunities for combination by opening out the spheres of co-operative production and co-operative insurance. Special steps have been taken to finance agriculturists on the introduction of new irrigation by the increase of co-operative credit societies. In Bombay, in Burma and in the Central Provinces the co-operative work has in many places been brought in contact with that of agricultural associations. In this country our main hope of putting in the agriculturist on a right footing rests in the adaptation of co-operation to needs of agriculture. A reference to the useful bulletins of social and economic intelligence issued by the Agricultural Institute at Rome shows the importance which co-operation plays in the economic development of agriculture in Europe. A great deal can be and has been done in India. Seed societies of a co-operative character have been started and in many other ways the combination desired has been already commenced in many provinces. Great help has been given to co-operative movement by the directors of agriculture and we shall have, I hope, an opportunity at the present conference of discussing the manner in which and the extent to which help of this kind may be further developed.

KABULI MENACE IN MYSORE.

Restriction of Immigration Advocated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, Oct. 28.

Before the Representative Assembly, now sitting in Mysore with the Dewan presiding, the question of Kabuli zoolum was brought forward by Mr. Narasimniah, Advocate, who represented that Kabuli were coming in large numbers into Mysore; were selling spurious coins, assaulting police officers deputed to look after them and were committing cattle thefts. Mr. Vasudevarau, coffee planter, Chickmaglur, gave instances of one or two assaults and thefts. The speaker remarked that Hindus were being ill-treated in the Transval where licenses were insisted for their immigration. Similar restrictions were necessary in Mysore. The India Government also contemplate restricting Kabuli immigration into Bengal.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SUMBAL, KASHMIR, Oct. 28.

The viceregal party embarked on houseboats for Baramula yesterday afternoon H. H. Maharajah and Resident accompanying Their Excellencies. A halt was made for the night at Sumbal.

VICEROY'S CAMP, SUMBAL, Oct. 28.

On Saturday last H. E. the Viceroy took part in a duck shoot on Hokrar Jheel. On Sunday their Excellencies attended Divine service in Srinagar Church and visited the hospitals and the silk factory. At 5-30 their Excellencies left Sbrinagar and halted at Sumbal for the night.

SIR JAMES MESTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 28.

Replying to an address of welcome presented by the Oudh Talukdars, at a reception given to Sir James Meston, his Honour delivered a cordial speech assuring the Talukdars that their rights and privileges would as ever be respected during his rule. His Honour referred to the new ambitions stirring up India and to the need for adapting those changed conditions to Oudh, in which he asked for the co-operation of the Talukdars.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes: a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: there is no tedious wait for hot water.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

CUSTOMS RECIPROCITY.

Maternity Allowance Act.

FEDERAL AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, Oct. 15.

It is satisfactory to notice that in the New Zealand Parliament questions are being asked with reference to the negotiation of an agreement of Customs reciprocity with Australia. This indicates a revival of interest in the Dominion in a question of great practical importance, which has been laid aside for years. Before Federation came about an attempt was made by South Australia to arrange conditions of fiscal reciprocity with New Zealand, but the negotiation broke down on points of detail in the exchange of tariff advantages, each party holding the other guilty of the fault which an old couplet attributes in matters of commerce to the Dutch—that of giving too little and asking too much. From time to time there has been talk of reciprocity between New Zealand and the Commonwealth, but the subject has never been advanced beyond the stage of indefinite discussion. Recently Mr. Fisher stated that the Federal Government were not merely willing, but anxious, to come to terms with New Zealand for co-operation both in fiscal policy and defence, with a view to an alliance which might eventually ripen into confederation. The present Government of the Dominion, even if not dreaming of a political union, are apparently quite prepared to give favourable consideration to the measures which Mr. Fisher considers likely to promote a closer partnership in the future. A day or two ago Mr. Massey, replying to a question in the House of Representatives, intimated that while it would be impossible to deal with reciprocity this session, steps are being taken to bring about a conference between representatives of the New Zealand and Australian Governments, and he added that there was a possibility that the conference would be attended also by official representatives of Canada and South Africa. This suggests that advantage is to be taken of the visit of the Empire Trade Commission next year to arrange a round-table council at which the principal oversea Dominions will endeavour to formulate a common policy of commercial co-operation.

THE MATERNITY ALLOWANCE.

An important development took place today regarding the commencement of the Maternity Allowance Act, which was finally passed by the Federal Parliament on Wednesday. His Excellency the Governor-General (Lord Denman) attended at Parliament House to receive the Address-in-Reply to the Speech opening Parliament, which was agreed to by the Senate some time ago. Mr. Fisher took the opportunity of submitting the Maternity Allowance Bill to His Excellency, who gave the Royal assent to the measure, and a proclamation was immediately issued bringing it into operation on and after Thursday last. Although it is in force from then, no money will actually be obtainable until November 1. The reason for this is that the machinery for making payments, including forms, cannot be perfected for some days. The mother of every child born at any time after midnight on Wednesday, October 9, will, however, be entitled to the maternity allowance. Mothers will simply have to wait until November 1 to make application for the grant of £5 Mr. Fisher thought this a preferable plan to an announcement that the Act would operate from some future date. Three forms are requisite before the bonus can be claimed. A mother may give notice beforehand to the registrar of births of her intention to make a claim, or she may leave it over until the child is actually born. Alternative forms will be provided and will be known as pre-maternity and post-maternity forms. The second form will be medical and nursing certificates, and the third the certificate of the registrar that the birth had been registered. On receipt of these forms the deputy registrar in each State will send back a money order for £5. Registrars have not yet been appointed, but they will be for the present the deputy registrar of pensions in each State. None of the forms mentioned will be obtainable until November 1.

ADVERTISING AUSTRALIA.

The second annual report of the High Commissioner of Australia was laid before the House of Representatives on Wednesday, by the Minister for External Affairs. In his report Sir George Reid deals with a number of matters of present-day interest. Unless some rapid increase in the means of transit takes place the High Commissioner states that a serious, and perhaps disastrous check to Australian immigration is bound to occur. He has had interviews with deputations of passenger agents and heads of shipping companies, and was bound to state that he was convinced that some assurance was needed from those in authority that immigration to Australia would be encouraged and assisted for at least four or five years before the shipping companies would build the number of passenger steamers necessary. The High Commissioner recommends two schemes to advertise Australia, one aiming at securing a flow of immigration to Australia, and a greater volume of investments, and the other seeking to promote a better knowledge of the range and quality of Australian exports, with a view to promote the increasing demand for Australian products in British and foreign markets. Up to the present the advertising expenditure had been mainly directed to making known to immigrant the attractions of the Commonwealth. After dealing exhaustively with the prospects of the meat trade in the different European countries, and touching on the butter trade with Germany, Sir George Reid refers to the growing importance of defence work that has now to be done in Great Britain. Among the more important items ordered during the year were 31,200 rifles, 13,790 rifle barrels, 60 18-pr. quick-firing guns and limbers, with ammunition and stores, 5 6-in B. L. mark VII. guns, with ammunition and stores for Melbourne, Sydney, and Newcastle, 50 Maxim guns and equipment £40,000 of cordite, 15,000 yards of khaki cotton drill (for clothing, £7,000,000, 310 cartridges for cadet rifles, gigs for torpedo-boat destroyers, oil engines and generators, 27,000,000 charges of small arms ammunition, armament for H.M.A.S. Gayundah and Paluma and medical and veterinary stores.

TARIFF AND DEFENCE.

Among the guests at the official luncheon on Tuesday of the Sydney Chamber of Manufactures the Federal Attorney-General (Mr. Hughes) in responding to the toast of Parliament, referred to the phenomenal general progress of the last two years, and added "Our friends the enemy say that it is providence that has done it, and that it would

["By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

have been better if we had not hindered. but providence had been here a long time and this is only the first time we had a try. No progress in the past would compare with that of the last two years. He continued that while everys body was doing well everybody was complaining; the better they were off the more they complained. The higher the wages the more men complained. That was quite right and proper for only beasts and vegetables did not complain. The higher they went the broader was their horizon, and he rejoiced in complaints which were the surest sign of a progressive community. He hoped to see some comprehensive review and revision of the tariff on a scientific and business basis. The tariff was not a question to be treated as one of party politics. Parliament was not the best instrument to arrive at the information necessary to a proper adjustment of the tariff. Senator Pearce, the Minister for Defence who also responded, said that Australia was the only party to the agreement made at the 1909 Defence Conference that had kept it to the spirit and the letter. If it were thought that Australia was on a wrong course let them confer again and start afresh, but until then let them carry on their agreement to the end.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Denman spent a busy time in Bendigo on Wednesday. Wherever they went they were warmly cheered, and it was very apparent that all sections of the community wished to express sympathy with their Excellencies in their eviction from Government House Sydney. This was the burden of speeches of public men when proposing the health of Lord and Lady Denman. Lord Denman was at first reticent, but as the day wore on and the warmth of public sympathy increased he threw off his reserve and made a statement which was received with continued cheering. He said that he was glad for more reasons than one to be back again in Victoria. Since he landed in Victoria some 15 months ago he had always received courtesy, kindness, and consideration, not only from the people but (with emphasis) from the Government at Victoria. He had left New South Wales under somewhat peculiar conditions, but whatever sentiments the Government of New South Wales had entertained towards himself, he thought that recent events had shown that considerable sections of the people of that State were not animated by any feeling of ill-will or hostility, either towards himself or the office he held.

COMPULSORY TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS.

Fears have been expressed in some quarters that the provision of the Defence Act requiring lads between the ages of 18 and 25 to spend eight of their sixteen days' training in continuous camp will, as the scheme develops, practically paralyse industrial operations and temporarily cripple business institutions. The Minister of Defence does not think there is any need to contemplate such a calamity "According to the Year-book," he said on Monday, "there are 320,000 male persons between the ages of 18 and 25 years, unless exempt under the provisions of the Act, who are liable for training, that is, 14 per cent. of the total male population. Between the ages of 14 and 18 years there are 179,000 persons liable for training. To show the effect of exemptions that have to be granted owing to medical unfitness, distance from training, centres, and other reasons, there are actually about 85,000 in training, or about 50 per cent. of the total number. As there is a stricter medical examination on senior cadets entering the citizen forces, it is fair to assume that the percentage of those trained to the total of the age group referred to will be about 45 per cent. That would be about 144,000 of the 18 to 25 age group liable to training when the whole scheme is in full swing about 1919-1920. In that year on the basis of the present experience about 6 1-2 per cent. of the total male population will be called upon to go into camps of continuous training. In the present year up to June 30, 1913, only about 20,000 of those of 18 years of age, in addition to those of various ages who remain in the militia, will be called on. That is 1 per cent. of the total male population. Besides, the camps will not all be held at one time in any one State. Another factor to be considered is that the great bulk of the camps will be held at Easter, when three or four of eight days will be holidays in factories and many business establishments. These figures prove that the suggested disturbance of industrial conditions has been much exaggerated."

PROTECTING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS.

The attention of the Minister of Customs has been directed to the fact that on August 7 the plumage of a considerable number of emus and lyre birds was sold in London. As the exportation of such plumage is prohibited, Mr. Tudor said he would have enquiries made with a view to ascertain the names of the consignees, so that steps could be taken to see that the laws of the Commonwealth were properly observed. Mr. Tudor (Minister of Customs) has obtained verbal reports from his officers regarding the complaint that, despite the prohibition orders on the subject, about 1,000 emu skins and 120 tail quill feathers of lyre birds were openly sold on the market in London last August. The Minister subsequently stated that the departmental officers scrutinised a ship's manifests, and, of course, if the plumage of any bird on the prohibition list were included, the export would be stopped. He would have further enquiries made into the matter by his officers in Australia and would ask that the High Commissioner's office in London should endeavour to ascertain who the Melbourne agents were for the prohibited exports, as he was extremely anxious that the law should be enforced. He was not surprised that there were some emu skins on the market, for some months ago, at the earnest request of the Western Australian Government, emus in the heart of Australia were allowed to be killed, as they were breaking down the vermin-proof fence. To some extent, therefore, there was a slight relaxation of the prohibition order regarding them. As to lyre birds, however, the order should be strictly observed. Mr. Tudor added that the law against the importation of certain birds' feathers had prevented several shipments of millinery containing ospreys. Recently two consignments to large firms in Melbourne and Sydney were checked. In some cases the hats were allowed in after the plume of the egret had been removed, but in others the consignees decided to ship the goods back to the exporter.

A.

NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 28.

A Press communique states:—On and after 7th November, 1912, eight and twelve-anna postage stamps bearing the portrait of His Majesty King George V. will be placed on sale at Post Offices which obtain their supplies of postage stamps from those treasuries and sub-treasuries to which the new stamps have been supplied.

MEETINGS are being held in Calcutta, and district towns, by Mahomedans and Hindus and subscriptions are being raised for the relief of wounded Turkish soldiers. During the last three days such meetings were held at Burdwan Bogra, Dacca, Rangpur, Mymensing and Jessore.

ATTEMPTED TRAIN-WRECKING.

Darjeeling Mail Saved by a Pilot Trolley.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28.

A deliberate attempt was made last night to wreck the Darjeeling mail train a few miles north of Sukna and in almost the same place as where the attempt was made to wreck the train in which His Excellency Lord Carmichael was travelling.

A trolley preceded the mail train and when within a few miles of Sukna it crashed into a boulder which had been placed on the line.

Mr. Savi, District Traffic Superintendent of the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway, was pilotting the trolley and he and the other occupants were thrown out. Mr. Savi hurt his back and Mr. Price of Singawari (Darjeeling) sprained his ankle. The others on the trolley were Captains Worgan, Kenworthy, Vaux and Robertson, but they were all unhurt.

When the trolley was thrown off the line it ploughed into the ground, otherwise it must have been precipitated several hundred feet down the khud. Mr. Corbett of the Bengal Police has gone down from Darjeeling to investigate.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 28.

Capt. Harris embarked for India on 18th Oct. on appointment to N. Battery, Roya Horse Artillery, Ambala.

Approval has been given to the retirement of Major Westmoreland. D. S. O., Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

Lieut. Col. G. Humphreys, D. S. O. from 49th Brigade R. Field Artillery, Cloumel, is appointed to the command of the R. H. Artillery at Mhow from 28th Decr. next.

Second Lieut. A. B. Boggs, unattached list for Indian army, is attached to the first Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers.

The retirement of Major W. A. Stokes, R. E. from 1st Oct. 1912 has been approved.

Lieut. Col. Williamson-Oswald embarks for India on 29th Oct. on appointment to the 5th Indian Mountain Artillery Brigade at Abbottabad.

2nd Lieut. W. M Jenkins from No. 39 Siege Company, Plymouth, is posted to No, 74 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery at Rawalpindi.

2nd Lieut. C. T. Beckett from 114th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Colchester, is posted to the 62nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery at Multan.

Major Macmullen, 12th Cavalry, is appointed 2nd in command of that Regiment.

63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry.—Captain L. Phillips. Double Company Officer 83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry, to be Double Company Commander, vice Lieut-Colonel H. Vickers appointed Commandant.

Major G. A. F. Saunders, R.E., on return from leave, resumed his duties as General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, 6th (Poona) Division, vice Major C.E.B. Robinson, 17th Mahrattas.

Colonel R. H. D. Thring, 27th Light Cavalry, assumed command of the Nasirabad Brigade, vice Major-General K. S. Davison, C. B., granted leave.

The undermentioned Officers of the Unattached List have been posted to the Battalions specified:—2nd-Lieut; W. G., Cowley, attached 2nd Bn. Royal Berkshire Regiment to 88th Carnatic Infantry. A. P. Cunningham, attached 2nd Bn. Norfolk Regiment, to 26th Punjabis.

E. W. Geidt, attached 1st Bn. Seaforth Highlanders to 107th Pioneers. H. E. Silver, attached 1st Bn. Royal Sussex Regiment, to 18th Infantry.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave:—8th Cavalry.—Major T. C. Hogg, for 1 year, ex-India, R. A. M. C.—Major E. P. Hewitt, for 6 months, ex-India, on Medical Certificate, 93rd Burma Infantry.—Captain W. H. Simpson, for 1 year, ex-India.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave:—Major H. M. Turton 104th Rifles, for 4 months, on Medical Certificate, Major H. P. Bell, 44th Infantry, for 4 months, Major R. S. Phillips, 37th Dogras, to 17th November 1912. Captain H. E. Connop, 35th Horse, for 3 months, on Medical Certificate. Captain J. L. Higgin, 2nd Bn. 10th Gurkhas, for 2 months. Lieut. A. H. Mankelow, 39th Garhwal Rifles, to 8th November 1912. Lieut. A. C. St. C. Gore, 2nd Bn. 9th Gurkhas, for 4 months.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to retire:—Lt.-Colonel C. Herbert, C. S. I., Unemployed Supernumerary List, from 13th September 1912, Lt.-Colonel C. J. Sarkies, I. M. S., from 6th December 1912, Captain M. E. Sinclair, 99th Infantry, from 7th November 1912. Lt.-Colonel D. E. Moeatta, 2nd Bn. 39th Garhiwal Rifles, from 21st November 1912.

CHINESE TROOPS FROM TIBET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28.

The second batch of Chinese troops numbering 460 are due here from Darjeeling on Thursday next and they sail by the Indo-China steamer "Namsang" on Friday next.

BENGAL COUNCIL MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 2 .

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal will leave Darjeeling on Saturday next and will arrive here on Sunday.

So far no date has been fixed for the Bengal Council elections, but it is expected that they will not be finished before some time in December next and the first meeting of the Council will not take place until January. The legislative session is expected to be a light one, the only big measure, so far announced being the Bill to stop the cotton figure and other gambling.

INDIAN PRINCE DEAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 28.

Kumar Shiv Indra Singh, younger brother of the Raja of Garidkot, died of enteric fever at Aitchson Chiefs's College, Lahore, where he was studying with his brother. The Kunwar Saheb was a very promising lad.

THE RAILWAY BOARD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct. 28.

The Hon. Mr. S. Finney, C.I.E., member of the Railway Board, arrived in Karachi on Saturday afternoon. The Hon. Sir Henry Burt, K.C.I.E., will arrive in Karachi tomorrow morning. Mr. Finney will confer informally with the managing committee and members of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce at 3 p.m., to-morrow. The committee of the Chamber are entertaining Mr. Finney at dinner at the Sind Club this evening.

THE Telegraph Master, Karachi, notifies that the New Karachi Radio (wireless) Telegraph Office has been opened and that wireless telegrams can now be transmitted from Karachi for the public to all ships that are fitted with wireless installation.

SPORTING NEWS

YACHTING.

The Royal Bombay Yacht Club commence their racing season on the 2nd of November with Handicap Races for all classes and if the winds we have had up to date continue, there should be some good racing.

Unfortunately only a few of the yachts are ready, the ever increasing difficulties of fitting out and painting causing great delay in getting them afloat, but those that are on their mooring are looking, just as they should, very spick and span.

This delay in getting the yachts afloat occurs yearly and emphasizes the necessity of a club slip and the sooner the new one, recently sanctioned by the club, is ready the better.

The C. class boats are mostly ready and we understand that last Saturday there was an unofficial race between some of them, but whether the race was finished or the mild "Elephanta" that appeared about 4-30 p. m. or the lack of wind prior to it, upset matters, is not reported.

"Marie Louise," the Red Wing of Bombay has altered her trim and is performing very well and (this is on the best authority) if she can survive her weekly visits to such places as Butcher Big Reef, Gull Island and, in fact, any rock that can possibly be touched at low water, she should give a good account of herself in the C. Class handicap races. Entuxe (late Lapwing) whether she can sail or not at any rate seems to cause endless amusements to the tindals. Is it because the Greek characters took odd to them or has the word some hidden or vernacular meaning which appeals to their sense of humour or habits? The alteration of the name to Entuxe has already landed the owners in difficulties, as a week or so ago they engaged a Mussulman tindal who, on learning that the boat was sailing under a name suggestive of an unfriendly Power, cleared off and has never since appeared.

It is cheerful to see two additions to the 6-metre class. "Synthia," "Mynona" (late "Cingales") and the fact that the local authorities have decided on having a special metre class race each week, should add to the popularity of the boat. Two thoroughly good and cheap 6-metre boats are being advertised for sale and would prove splendid investments for men who enjoy their Saturday afternoon's sport and are keen on yacht racing.

One notices with regret the gradual suppression of the "Pixie" class boat. This year it is rumoured that their prizemoney is to be cut down, but the same rumour made no mention about any alteration in the entrance fees!! It seems a pity they are not given more encouragement as they essentially combine the qualities of speed and comfort. Roomy, comfortable and good sea boats as they are, they also can show a good turn of speed.

Lylie, Erin, Trixie, are all out and look much better for their monsoon rest, the last named of which has been purchased by Mr. Wardlaw Milne.

The Royal Bombay Yacht Club must bid farewell to "Isca" with the greatest regret. She was typical of the old style of "robur et es" in yacht building and has sailed many a delightful and exciting cruise.

Appended is a list of boats with their present owners.

"Eilean IV."—Major Muter, R. E., Commodore, R. B. Y. C., and Mr. J. F. Watson.
"Turquoise."—Mr. I. W. Stokes, and Mr. F. J. Preston.
"Melody."—The Officers R. A.
"Minx."—Major Dickinson I. M. S.
"Ranzo."—Mr. R. H. H. Hopkins.
"Sitara."—Mr. J. E. Needham.
"Trixie."—Mr. Wardlaw Milne.
"Erin."—Mr. M. F. G. Sandes Magill, and Mr. C. W. Beadel, Hon. Secretary, R. B. Y. C. (Sailing).
"Antelope."—The Officers, Royal Warwick Rgt.
"Celts."—Mr. D. Blythe.
"Maya."—Mr. V. T. Janson.
"Corrie."—Mr. N. B. Macbeth.
"Cynthia."—The Officers R. E.
"Lylie."—Mr. R. E. Fischer.
"Amina."—Major Swinton I. M. S.
"The Pup."—Major Swinton I. M. S.
"Alpha."—Mr. B. H. Hewett.
"Mavourneen."—Mr. Newman Taylor.
"Curlew."—Mr. B. H. Hewett.
"Fenella."—Mr. B. Smith.
"Jenny Wren."—Mr. D. Blythe.
"Lapwing."—Mr. C. N. Moberly.
"Marie Louise."—Mr. K. Mac Iver.
"Cricket."—Mr. J. S. Gregson, and Mr. D. Hurlbatt.
"Maud."—Mr. C. F. Cook, and Mr. Calbertson.
"Dabchick."—Mr. H. N. Colam.
"Mynona."—Mr. D. Fraser.
"Tean."—Mr. Cove.
"Millie."—
"Valkyrie."—Mr. Holmes.

The following races will sail on Saturday the 2nd November. All entries must reach the Honorary Secretary of Sailing Committee, before 6 p. m. on Thursday the 31st, October :—

A Class, 3·20 p. m. Course—Committee Vessel; P. and O. Buoy starboard; Red Channel Buoy W.N.W Butcher Island starboard; N. Karanja Buoy starboard; Mark Buoy starboard; Committee Vessel. Length, 10·47 miles.

B Class. 3·10 p.m. Course.—Same as A class.

C Class. 3 p. m. Course.—Committe Vessel; Short Course; then N. Karanja Buoy starboard; Mark Buoy starboard; Committee Vessel. Length, 7·95 miles.

SIX-CYLINDER NOISELESS NAPIER CARS.

The latest R. A. C. Certificate received for the Six-cylinder Noiseless Napier's performance from London to Edinburgh and back on top gear, including speed at Brooklands has been received by Mrs. S. F. Edge, Ltd. From this it will see that as usual with the six-cylinder Napier, the run from London to Edinburgh and back was done on top gear. The petrol consumption worked out at 27·65 miles to the gallon, or a ton mileage of no less than 67·55 miles to the gallon. The speed at Brooklands Track on the same top gear was 75.69 miles an hour. The six-cylinder Napier was the first car to go from London to Edinburgh and back on top gear, and it will be agreed, that the result of its last test is an outstanding performance in the way of efficiency. It its interesting to turn to the next best six-cylinder performance over the same course. The petrol consumption of which was 24.32 miles to the gallon, and a ton mileage of 57.07 miles to the gallon. When we turn to the best American efficiency performance under R.A.C. observation over a somewhat similar route:—Its car mileage was 21.84 miles to the gallon, and its ten mileage only 29 miles to the gallon, and this, mind you, with a car only capable of:—55.92 miles per hour at Brooklands. The six-cylinder Napier still holds the greatest speed ever recorded on a six-cylinder car, viz:—119.34 miles per hour. It holds the record for the greatest efficiency as set out in the enclosed certificate. Nothing can take from it the fact that it was the pioneer of six-cylinder cars, and its last performance proves that it still retains its wonderful record for efficiency. The 59.9 six-cylinder Napier costs more than other six-cylinders, but owners say it is worth more.

FEMALE PILGRIMS.

In a Resolution issued last night Government accept the temporary arrangements made on the occasion of the sailing of the s. s. "Humayun" as the most suitable that, in present circumstances, can be devised, and desire that they should be adopted generally. But they hope that, on the completion of the dock extensions, it will be possible to allot a special berth for pilgrim ships, in which case the establishment on a permanent basis of effective arrangements for the separate embarkation of male and female pilgrims will be possible. When the time comes, the Pilgrim Department should, in consultation with the Health Officer of the Port, address the Port Trustees again on the subject.

The first effort made through British Agency to educate young India was due to Warren Hastings, who founded the Madrasa in Calcutta in 1781. A decade later Jonathan Duncan established the Sanskrit College at Benares with a small subsidy from the administration. Since these days Indian education has grown by leaps and bounds until to-day, to take one instance, the Madras university has jurisdiction over the higher education of 62,909,633 people inhabiting an area of 270,739 square miles.

DR. HORTON TO VISIT INDIA.

"Five Months' Tour for Many Purposes."

WITH AN "OPEN MINED."

Dr. Horton, of Lyndhurst-road Congregational Church, Hampstead, ex-president of the Free Church Council, ex-chairman of the Congregation Union of England and Wales, &c., is on his way to India for a five months' tour in this country.

The minister of Lyndhurst-road Church has been described as "a Puritan engrafted with Oxford culture," and following in the wake of so many politicians, who have regarded the problems of India as more or less, subjects of political experiment, it will be interesting to learn what are his impressions of that Empire, Dr. Horton is not going on a mere holiday tour, but to study and observe, and as he informed a press representative in London a day or two before he left he is not taking with him any "preconceived notion" as to the proper solution of Indian problems.

"I may," he said, "have some strong prejudices, which I may have to overcome, but I shall go with an open mind and shall try to judge everything fairly. I am going out because I feel it is my duty as a public man to know as much about India at first, instead of through books, as I can possibly learn in the time at my disposal.

Dr. Horton is gratified at the fact that, directly it became known that he was going to India, he was presented with many opportunities of preparing a very full programme, and one which he rather ruefully confesses may prove "too much" for him.

"I hope, however," he said, "first to go right through Southern India, starting at Trsvancore and going on to Mysore, and then right up to the Punjaub. I have to visit Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Agra, Allahabad, Benares and Almora, and to spend Christmas in Calcutta.

"My object in the first instance is to visit the stations of the London Missionary Society because that Society has made my visit its own, as it were, and I am really going at their request. That however, was an after thought when my intention to visit India had become known. I hope to see as many of the society's stations as come within my reach, especially in Travancore and Mysore.

"I hope, also, to have opportunities of meeting with the English-speaking Hindoos and Mohammedans in the large centres of population that I have mentioned, and arrangements with that end in view are being made by the Young Men's Christian Association. They are trying to secure me opportunities of speaking to these people, who, I am told, are very willing to listen to an English speaker, because he speaks English.

My hope is to present to them the sympathetic side of English Christianity and to build a bridge as it were between this educated population and the English Churches at home. I believe that these men who come over here either on a visit or to receive an English education get a rather bad impression of this country and my thought is that if I can only establish a better understanding with them I may be able to help those who come over in the future; indeed, it is rather with my thoughts on the future that I am anxions to meet these people.

Dr. Horton will have as his travelling companion Mr. Micklem, son of Mr. Micklem K. C. who represented the Watford division of Herts from 1906 to 1910. On their return journey they propose to make a short stay in Egypt in order to see something of missionary work among the Mohamedans there.

GOSPEL OF WORK.

Bishop of Oxford on the Vice of Idelness.

An inspiring sermon on the subject of "Work" was given by the Bishop of Oxford (Dr. Gore) in the University Church to the delegates to the conference of woman workers, whose business had just been concluded at Oxford.

To take down a Concordance and look out a list of quotations under the heading of "Work" was, he said, an instructive task. It snowed what an extraordinarily full and complete message there lay in the Bible with regard to work. It was God's final requirement on man.

They must keep in mind the different kinds of work allotted to man. There was first the work of the body—of the manual labourer. Many of his hearers were devoting their lives to the bettering of the conditions of that class.

The common definition of workers or working classes was unfortunate, for those included in it, because there were other kinds of work (and they sometimes forgot that), and more particularly for those who were not included in it, because in fact no one not a worker had a right to exist or be fed. If there were people who were content to live their lives, seek to amuse themselves, and live on the labour and toil of other people, they were as much outside the rudiments of the covenant of God as if they were denying the Articles of the Christian creed.

He supposed that if a ploughman a hundred years ago, sweating over his toil, had looked up and seen an old gentleman lounging along by the side of the fields in Westmoreland, and lying perhaps half the day dreaming, as it seemed, he would have said that he was a lazy old man. But it might have been Wordsworth, with all his faculties of mind and imagination aflame in the production of one of those incomparable sonnets which had changed the minds of men all the world over.

Truly there was labour of the mind as well as of the body. He was talking the other day to one who had come out of the ranks of manual labourers to be Secretary of the Workers, Educational Association, and who told him how he had learnt by experience that the labour of the mind was more exacting and more exhausting than the labour of the body.

Those to whom he spoke, who had greater experience of mental work, knew what it was to refuse to take things for granted and to resolve to get down as far as they could to the bedrock of fact. They knew the temptation of shallow, hasty, careless, slack work, and the value of a discerning friend who could point out their ignorance and shame.

Besides the work of body and mind, there was the work of character. Many posts in the world required not a very strong or able man or woman, but someone of a perfectly trustworthy character. They knew in all the conduct of life the incomparable value of character. Among all the requirements of God and of social progress it was pre-eminent. There had been clever people possessing vast powers who had lamentably and pitiably failed through the failure of character, either of that disgraceful sort which they called a moral lapse, or of the temperamental kind.

The work of character was the hardest and most trenchant of all. There was the work of the spirit and the work of suffering which became work by being turned into sacrifice. Through her feelings and sufferings Josephine Butler was privileged to set free a whole tide of redemptive work. She took the trouble, by her imagination, to realise what was the life of neglected despised, and down-trodden women—those for whom they were trying to restore the Criminal Law Amendment Act to its first form.

Finally his lordship spoke of the almost incredible hell which the carelessness and selfishness of man towards his brothers and sisters had produced in the world, and reminded them that they had not been sent into a finished world to enjoy it, but into an unfinished world to complete it.

Opinions have changed a good deal in fifty years regarding the Suez Canal, as the following extract from the "New York Times" of 13th December, 1869 shows:—"The truth begins to be understood about the Suez Canal. It may answer for vessels of light draught, but the idea of sending large steamers through it is preposterous. That calculation about the proceeds of a tax on Indian steamers must be pronounced very stupid, if really made in Egypt, and very ignorant if made at home. The Suez Canal is a great achievement, but it will not in the least affect the old overland route to India, nor will it divert trade from other channels very extensively, at least until the Canal is greatly improved and the Red Sea is buoyed."

OPIUM BURNING IN ANHUI.

Sir E. Fraser to Conduct Official Enquiry.

OFFICIAL CONTUMACY.

Under instructions from his Majesty's Government, Sir Everard Fraser, K. C. M. G., H. M. Consul-General, left Shanghai on Oct. 3 on board H.M.S. Flora on a mission on behalf of his Majesty's Government to inquire, in conjunction with the Tutuh of Anhui, into the circumstances attending the reported recent destruction by burning of several chests of Indian opium at Anking. He was accompanied by Mr. P. Grant Jones, Shipping Vice-Consul.

To recall briefly the story of the destruction of opium at Anking as it has been reported in Shanghai it will be remembered that on the afternoon of September 16 a body of armed policemen came on board the China Merchants' hulk at Anking and, stating that they were acting by order of the Tutuh, seized seven chests of Malwa opium, valued approximately at Tls. 20,000. They took the chests to an open space behind the Tutuh's yamen and here, in the presence of a number of young officials, the opium was burnt.

This opium had been imported into China under certificate from the Indian Government and had paid the regular consolidation duty of Tls. 250 per chest, according to the treaty of May 8, 1911 between Great Britain and China. It had been taken up the river under the usual transit pass granted by the Customs.

The "North China Herald" says that according to the statement, as reported, of the soldiers who seized and burnt the opium on September 16, they were acting under the instructions of the Tutuh of Anhui. Even if they were not, the Tutuh remains responsible for their actions, as for those of the young officials who are said to have assisted at the conflagration. From all points of view the destruction of the opium would appear to have been a singularly flagrant act. The opium was part of the usual consignment from India certified for China, it had paid duty according to the terms of a solemn treaty, and was proceeding under the usual Customs transit pass. Its destruction was thus a double insult to the British Government and to the Chinese Customs. All efforts to obtain reparation have proved useless, and reparation has now to be sought by the only means available.

It is plain that the pressure to be exercised at Anking is intended to act upon other centres also. If the burning of opium in the Anhui capital constitutes the most flagrant instance of official contumacy, it is only the culmination of a long course of defiance of treaty obligations, towards which Great Britain has already been too patient. The case of Chekiang is too familiar to need repetition, while latterly Nanking and Kiukiang have followed the example of their neighbours. In Chekiang the position of affairs has lately been complicated by the report that a Russian opium shop is contemplated, a rumour which has caused the provincial authorities some uneasiness and may yet lead them to reconsider their position. But as regards the British merchant there has been little, if any, modification of the unsatisfactory conditions of the past few months. So far as the Republican officials are inspired with a real wish to abolish opium-smoking in their domains, all sympathy is to be felt for them, although it is easily imagined that their energies might more usefully be directed nearer home, and with more appearance of sincerity. But apart from the immediate necessity of convincing the Tutuh of Anhui that he must not burn other people's property, the provincial officials generally must be brought to realize that persistent disregard for an international treaty cannot be tolerated. Already, as has been said, Great Britain has shown singular forbearance. The Anking episode has brought that patience to the breaking point. Either she must do something more than merely protest to a perfectly indifferent Government or she must give up all claim to any standing in the Far East. That she has chosen the latter course, however regrettable it may be, that she was forced to do so, will be generally approved by Britons resident in China. It is a question of national prestige.

Not less surely is it a matter of national prestige for China also. That she should have to be compelled by force to surrender that to which she pledged herself voluntarily, even cheerfully, is disgrace enough. But that is not the whole of the affair. It is true that the Republican leaders are not altogether to blame. They have, to some extent, undoubtedly been led on by the applause of foreign advisors, self-constituted, whose complete lack of judgment is only to be equalled by their power of mischief-making, and the results are illustrated in a peculiar way by the Flora's present voyage. Nothing is more ardently wished for by Young China than official recognition abroad. An essential preliminary to that step, as she has been told quite plainly, is that she must keep faith with the nations. It is not a question of opium more than it might be legs of mutton or galling guns, but of the simple principle of treaty observance. Yet what are the actual facts? Some weeks ago the Central Government ceased to make any reply to Great Britain's representations on the subject under discussion. In other words, Peking virtually admitted its inability to control the provinces; and so it comes to this that Great Britain has no course but to disregard Peking and bring pressure to bear on the spot where the difficulty arises. Nothing could more clearly demonstrate the lack of cohesion prevailing between the different districts of China or her unfitness for the recognition for which she craves. The Republican party may not like that interpretation of Sir Everard Fraser's mission, but it is the irresistible logic of the facts; and looking beyond the present unhappy controversy, it may be hoped that this view of the case will yet be understood by Young China also, for the promotion of national union and the honour of national reputation. If so, the voyage of the Flora to Anking will not have been made in vain.

DOMICILED COMMUNITY.

Meeting of the Anglo-Indian Empire League.

A meeting was held last evening of the Indo-British Institution under the auspices of the Anglo-Indian Empire League. Mr. James Macdonald occupied the chair.

Dr. Baker, the local Secretary, read the objects of the Empire League after which Mr. H. Barton, addressed the meeting on the present position of the domiciled community. He said it was not fair to expect Government to do everything for them and he appealed to the community to unite, and to help the movement with money.

Mr. Barton suggested the establishment of hostels where young men could be looked after while they looked for employment.

The Revd. H. Bradbury of the S.P.G. thought the industrial progress of India afforded large opportunities to the young men of the community. It was a piece of great injustice that the members of the community had to go to Europe to obtain higher diplomas to secure higher appointments. Co-operation was the secret of success.

At the conclusion of the meeting a number enrolled themselves as members of the League.

A VIEW OF LLOYD GEORGEISM.

In the "North American Review" Mr. Charles Johnston warns the American farmer against the results that would follow from the adoption of Socialism. He goes on:—

The mention of England brings me inevitably to the plans of Mr. Lloyd George, which have already made such revolutionary progress there. It is not my purpose here to discuss whether these reforms do more good or harm. But I wish to point out what is more to the purpose in the present discussion, that they are extremely costly. Note the impaired credit of England, as evidenced by the relentless fall of Consolidated Government Stock, the so-called Consols. Far above par before the South African War; now down in the seventies, and still falling. Note also the increasing difficulty of the struggle to keep up the battleship strength of the nation, in the face of Germany's naval programme. These are signs of the times, that all may read.

That Socialistic plans, like those of Mr. Lloyd George must of necessity be costly, in the long run ruinously costly, is almost a logical necessity.

THELMA stands for all that is good in perfume Delightful odor, permanence, and delicacy. No wonder THELMA is so popular. A trial of it will convince you. —MADON, SONS & Co. The Original MADON'S Crawford Market, Bombay.

THE TITANIC'S FUTURE.

Geologists May Find it in a Mountain.

"What will be the future fate of the "Titanic"?' is a question raised by the German Scientific Weekly. No human power or intelligence will avail to raise the wreck, but such an operation would be mere child's play for the terrestrial forces, which throw up mountains where the sea once roared, and flood the sites of former ranges. We find to-day the remains of mussels and other sea-animals on the highest mountain ranges, raised to that eminence when the crust of the earth went into wrinkles like the skin of an apple. We may be sure that these upheavals will repeat themselves in the future, and that even the floor of the ocean, "a league from the last of the sun, which now holds the unlucky ship and daily covers it deeper in slime, will one day rise above the surface of the waters.

It is a matter for conjecture whether the "Titanic" will then reappear on the surface of the earth, or will be hidden in the heart of a mountain. To bring about the first alternative the mountain must first be eaten away by mountain streams until its interior is revealed, and then the huge "Titanic" would be as easy to discover as an ichthyosaurus. But as many fossil animals, to the great grief of geologists, are not only "sealed within the iron hills," but lie there in a fragmentary condition, such also may be the fate of the vessel, if it lies under those immeasurable forces that can fold the earth's crust up like a napkin.

It may also happen that one part of the ship will grind backwards and forwards against another part, for these "faults" are regularly found in the structure of mountains. The strong and heavy steel masts will ultimately be completely swallowed up in slime, sand, or chalk, and in this way will be preserved from rusting away. Far removed from the devouring powers of the air, these steel masst will be as indestructible as earth itself, so we see how in the coal formations nature has kept in a wonderful state of preservation not only whole forests, but the shells of mussels, ammonites, and other tender sea organisms, which, being composed of chalk or silica would under ordinary circumstances be decomposed with the utmost ease.

The remains of the ship may very likely contain bits of skeletons and impressions in stone of human bodies. In any case the contents, more or less completely preserved, of such a colossal ship will provide some future geological period with a museum rich in remains of a by-gone civilisation. It is impossible to say, of course, whether intelligent beings will then exist on the earth who will study the wreck with the same interest as we study the stone implements of the glacial epoch. Remember that in the days of the great prehistoric beasts only very small mammals existed, and that no conception could have then existed of the future developments of the mammals and of man himself, and that now the prehistoric beasts have vanished from the stage of history. Keeping this in mind it becomes obvious that we must reckon with the possibility of mankind ceasing to play its present role of lords of the earth.

THE KAISER.

A Mediævalist in His Idea of Kingship.

The "Chautauquan" for September, contains a sketch of William II. of Germany, by Arthur E Bestor. He says:—

The most striking figure in the modern political world is William II, with his frank self-assurance, his strenuous energy, his political genius, his indomitable will, one of that great family of rulers who have made Prussia the strongest Power on the continent of Europe, and have now made Germany one of the great nations of the world. He is commander-in-chief, and he has used every means to bind the army to himself. It is said that he knows personally one-half of the 25,000 military officers. No one has a greater knowledge of the German navy, indeed of the navies of the world. But, after all, the real source of his strength is to be found in the belief which the people have in him. Personally he is the embodiment of all the driving forces of German life to day. He fires the imagination, he sounds the keynote for advance along all lines. It is this ability to make himself the leader of the German nation that enables him to impose his will upon the Empire. He is one of the most versatile of men.

It is true that the Emperor has been accused of being a kingly dabbler in everything and master in nothing. Bismarck characterised the Emperor in this language in 1891: "I pity the young man; he is like a young fox-hound that barks at everything, that touches everything, and that ends by causing complete disorder in the room in which he is, no matter how large it may be." Nothing is too large for his investigation, nothing too small for his attention. Every scientific discovery, every new invention, every change in educational theory, every new development in art or literature receives his attention. He is everywhere seeking new ways of doing things which may become useful for the development of German influence or culture.

The Emperor has been described in many different ways, but the characterisation of the late William T. Stead, himself one of the world's great journalists, is unique and interesting. He calls the Kaiser a "latter-day journalist born to the purple." He certainly has the journalistic craving for novelty and picturesqueness; he likes to be continually before the public; he has the ability to say striking things.

The writer describes William II. as distinctly a modern man, who makes use of all the machinery of modern civilisation. But with all his modernism the Emperor is more than any other man of his time a mediævalist in his ideas of the kingship. One would have to go back to Charles I. of England to find a man who believed so strongly in the divine right of kings. On the naval question the writer observes: It is perfectly evident that the only Power against which the new navy is likely to be used is Great Britain. To this danger Englishmen have recently become thoroughly aroused, for it is not merely that England would lose prestige in an unsuccessful naval war, but that her whole Imperial policy, and even her very existence, is dependent upon her mastery of the sea. It is surprising how many men in Europe testify to their belief that war between the two countries is inevitable and near at hand. The subject is discussed not with bitterness, but with a sort of finality which is far more significant.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Stevens took place a Chadarghat cemetery yesterday morning. There was a large gathering of local society of which the deceased lady was a prominent member. A large number of the members of the local Y. W. C. A., also attended as Mrs. Stevens was its president.

A meeting in support of the Oxford Mission to Calcutta was held in the Manchester Cathedral on September 27th. Bishop Welldon, who presided, said missionary work in India was perhaps the most difficult in the world, because of caste and the strong feeling caste engendered among Hindus against conversion to Christianity. In his judgment, however, India would be christianised long before it proclaimed itself Christian. The preaching of Christ was, beyond all doubt, undermining the old traditional standards of Indian thought and sentiment. There, in the West, where conscience was more vividly developed than in the East, conversions came singly, but in India when they did occur they occurred in wholesale numbers. Addresses were also given by the Rev. Edward Manley, one of the members of the Mission, who said that within the last ten years the number of Christians in India had increased from three to four millions.

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CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

There were only three deaths from plague in Bengal during the week ending October 19th, as against 279 in the Bombay Presidency.

MAIL NOTES.

ECHO OF OLD WRECK.

A claim for £96 with interest for 27 years and 9 months was made at Ramsgate County Court against Mr. Henry Hammond, senior Borough Magistrate and chairman of the County Bench, by M. Jules Henry, of Paris. It was said that the matter arose in November 1883, when the sailing ship "International" was wrecked on the Kentish Knock. Mr. Hammond was at that time shipping agent and acted for M. Henry's firm. He sold the cargo, and it was alleged, had not handed over the balance of the money, after deducting costs and paying a share to the owners of the cargo. The statute of Limitations was pleaded, but plaintiff's counsel argued that Mr. Hammond was in the position of a trustee and the statute did not apply. Evidence was given that an item in settlement of the "International" wreck disappeared from the firm's balance sheets in 1889, but there was no evidence that the amount had been paid over. Judge Shortt said he was convinced the amount had not been paid but reserved his decision upon the Statute of Limitations.

FIRST LADY MAYOR IN WALES.

The first lady in Wales to be elected mayor of the borough in which she lives—Miss Gwenllian E. F. Morgan, of Brecon—was presented with a testimonial from the women of Breconshire, which took the form of a portrait of herself in oils and an address signed by the 900 subscribers. Receiving the portrait at the hands of Lord Glanusk, the Lord Lieutenant, Miss Morgan asked the Mayor of Brecon to accept the portrait to be hung in the borough buildings. Miss Morgan, who is the eldest daughter of the late Rev. Philip Howel Morgan, rector of Llansantffraid was first elected to the Brecon Town Council in 1907 being then the only lady councillor in Wales. Three years later she was re-elected with a record majority. Elected to the mayoralty for the Coronation year with her sister Miss Nellie Morgan acting as mayoress Miss Morgan received the Coronation Medal, was invited to the Coronation service at Westminster Abbey and was present in the Royal processions at the Investiture of the Prince of Wales at Carnarvon. Miss Morgan has sat as a Poor-law guardian since 1894 as a member of the Breconshire Education Committee since 1902 has been a governor of the Brecon County Schools since 1895 was recently appointed a member of the National State Insurance Advisory Committee and a member of the Welsh Advisory Committee.

THE ALLSOPP TANGLE.

Stockholders in brewery concerns, which were bloated in capital in the past owing to wild gambling in brewery property and reckless finance, have become quite used to reorganisation, and the latest scheme in connection with Samuel Allsopp and Sons will probably not cause much pain. It was thought at one time that a scheme of amalgamation would be arranged between Allsopps and Ind, Coope, but the terms proposed were not, in the opinion of the debenture holders' committee, in the interests of the security holders of Allsopps, and a scheme is now set forth which is undoubtedly drastic. The capitalisation of the concern, including its liabilities to creditors, is £5,500,000, and it is proposed to reduce this to £2,766,000, and to provide for the creation of a prior lien stock limited to £700,000, in order to retire the existing prior charges and to furnish further working capital. The whole of the writing down is to be carried out at the expense of the stockholders junior to the 4 1-2 per cent. debenture stock. These holders retain their present stock, and will be allotted new stock to meet two years' interest in arrear. Amongst the scaling down items comes the arrangement that the existing preference stock shall be reduced to 5 per cent. of its present nominal amount, and the ordinary stock to 2 1-2 per cent. It is undoubtedly drastic, but, after all, it cannot make much difference to the holders what they are reduced to.

HIGHER CRITICISM FOR MR. CHURCHILL.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, addressing a meeting of East Lothian Unionists at Haddington referred to Mr. Churchill's recent Dundee speech advocating Home Rule all round. He (Mr. Balfour) had applied to it the methods of higher criticism, and he thought he could explain that much misunderstood masterpiece. What had occurred was obviously that Mr. Churchill came back from his famous Belfast expedition quite convinced in his own mind that Home Rule was an absolute impossibility. It was clear, by inference, that he tried to impress that view upon his colleagues. He must have pointed out to them that the opposition of Ulster to Home Rule was an irreconcilable opposition. But it was evident that the Cabinet would not listen to his arguments, and Mr. Churchill, unwilling to break from his colleagues, adopted quite a different method of carrying out his object, and that method reached admirable literary and rhetorical expression in the famous speech at Dundee. For what was the obvious object of that speech. In the first place he clearly intended to make Home Rule utterly ridiculous. It was one thing to talk about Home Rule for Ireland; it was another thing to apply the system of decimal fractions to the United Kingdom, and he knew perfectly well that when he made that speech the whole cause of Home Rule was made utterly absurd in the eyes of every man who read it. Many people said, "If you are going to give Home Rule to Ireland because in Munster, Leinster, and Connaught a majority of the Irish desire it, you ought not to give it in Ulster, where the majority do not desire it. But to this Home Rulers replied that Ireland was a unity which could not be severed. Take away Ulster, and Ireland ceased to be Ireland. Mr. Churchill saw through the hollowness of that argument, and with admirable dexterity he pricked the bubble, because he said, You can take away Lancashire from England and leave England; you can take Yorkshire from England and leave England. Therefore, of course, by inference, though he is careful not to draw the inference, there is no conceivable objection to cutting up any one of the constituents of the United Kingdom into as many fractions as the decimal system would allow.

NO SUNDAY PICTURE SHOWS.

The vexed question of Sunday entertainments was discussed by a crowded meeting of the Birmingham justices who after a spirited debate decided that Sunday performances at picture palaces or other places of public entertainment are not desirable. A memorial from the Bishop of Birmingham and an influential body of clergy urging the justices not to sanction Sunday entertainments was received. The opposite view was expressed in another memorial signed by the Rev. and Hon. James Adderley, Lord Norton, and others, who said: "If, as we believe, there are many people who would like to take their rest or recreation by looking at cinematograph pictures we see no reason why they should not." Mr. Gerald Beesly, chairman of the Licensing Committee, proposed a resolution approving Sunday evening entertainments which were not for private gain. He spoke of the crowded condition of the central streets of the city on Sunday nights, when young people promenaded without any aim except horseplay, and said that such a spectacle was sad in the extreme. He felt that if some of these cinematograph shows could be hired by religious organisations, by the Churches themselves—(hear, hear)—by Sunday lectures, societies or organisations of that kind the result would be highly beneficial. Those persons who would be affected had nowhere to go except the streets, and the public-house, because they would not go to church. Mr. S. E. Short submitted an amendment that, having regard to the ethical and economic value of the weekly day of rest, it is not desirable that licenses for public performances at picture palaces, music halls, theatres, or other places of public entertainment should be granted for Sundays. Mr. H. S. Yoxall, who seconded, believed that Sunday picture shows would be a curse, increasing the promenaders in the streets, and filling the places of entertainment with young people from the churches. Mr. W. J. Davis, Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress, was emphatically opposed to the magistrates refusing Sunday licenses. Young people, he said, wanted to be happy and did not always want to go to church. The amendment against Sunday shows was carried by 55 votes to 30.

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SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

We frequently hear of the daring of photographers who expose themselves to real dangers in order to obtain unique and interesting photographs. Last May a tornado occurred in Oklahoma which devastated a section of country near Poca City, killing a number of people and destroying much property. Notice of the approach of the tornado had been telephoned ahead, which gave an enterprising photographer the chance to prepare to record the phenomenon with his camera. He took the photograph from a house which lay directly in line with the approach of the tornado. The picture clearly shows the funnel-shaped cloud formation. Immediately on snapping the shutter the photographer took refuge in a cave, and as the tornado came on, it completely demolished the house from which the picture had been taken.

The "Scientific American" illustrates and describes an up-to-date and humane method of slaughtering animals, which is now being used largely in England. The instrument employed is known as the Behr pistol. It is a spring-operated device that projects a sharp blade into the animal's head. No bullet enters the animals, and as no powder is used the pistol may be placed directly upon the vital point of the skull so that the aim will be unerring, death will be absolutely instantaneous, and the animal will feel no pain. A similar instrument, but of smaller pattern, is made for use on dogs, pigs, sheep, and other small animals.

Few people realize how utterly helpless a diver is when clothed in the ordinary diver's suit topped with the heavy brass helmet. The air that is pumped down to him fills not only the helmet, but the entire suit, puffing it out to such an extent that heavy weights are required to keep the man down. The diver cannot possibly move about like the swimmer, but must signal to the tenders above when he wishes to be raised or lowered. The gloves upon his hands are cumbersome, and the work that he can do is really very limited. One of the annoyances that he has to endure is the fact that he cannot reach inside of his suit to ease any discomfort. We have read of a diver who discovered a June bug in his helmet when he was down under water, and he was obliged to endure all the torture of having the insect crawl over his face without any possible means of reaching it to destroy it or even brush it away. Evidently conditions such as these influenced a French inventor to devise a diver's outfit which dispenses with everything but an abbreviated form of helmet. The outfit consists of a cap of rubber which fits closely over the diver's head, covering his ears so as to prevent water from entering them. There is also a strap that fits over the mouth and bears the air supply device. Air is pumped to the diver in the usual way, through a pipe which is attached to his helmet at the back of the neck. Thus equipped the diver does not require any great weight to hold him down. He can readily swim down to the work and swim up again to the surface. To assist him in descending he is provided with a weight, which he carries in his hand. This is tied to a cord, by which it may be recovered when the diver discards it. Having far greater freedom than the ordinary diver, he can do far better work under water.

It is not often that one sees a column of ice in the woods standing thirty feet in height like a ghostly white monument. Such a column was recently to be seen in the vicinity of Schroon, New York. It had the appearance of a stalagmite of dazzling whiteness and it proved to be a hollow pillar. The causes that gave birth to this beautiful column of ice were simple enough, although to the uninitiated the puzzle was extremely baffling. The monstrous stalagmite stood about halfway between an old stock farm and the mountain reservoir which supplied spring water to the house and barn. A vent plug was removed, permitting a fine jet of water to shoot up thirty feet into the air and gradually build up a hollow cylinder of ice. The column proved a great attraction, and created widespread interest. People came from miles around to see the curious spectacle.

Recent experiments with a muffling box on board an aeroplane which here made near Paris proved quite successful. It is recognized that the great noise of the motor has its drawbacks, as it lessens the comfort in flying and fatigues the pilot as well as causes annoyance to passengers. In military work, the noise prevents the officer from hearing sounds which come from the ground, and these would often be a useful factor in observations. Pilots cannot use their voices to any extent. Another point is that were the motor silent running, the observers could hear sound signals coming from aeronautic quarters, and could also return signals to the ground, by using trumpets of different pitch or sirens as are used on vessels. The present tests were made at the Astra aeroplane establishment near Paris with excellent results, using a biplane fitted with a Renault motor of the 50 horse-power type placed toward the front. The motor has two sets of 4 cylinders each, and the gas is taken from each set by a 2-inch copper tube and is sent into a common muffling box. This last has a 6-inch diameter and 30-inch length and was taken from a Renault 14 horse-power automobile. It is mounted underneath the aeroplane, and the gas escapes from the box by a 2-inch copper tube placed so as to direct the gas toward the rear. The tests took place before a military commission, and during the flights it is said that the noise of the motor was much reduced so as to allow the pilot Labouret to speak to the persons on the ground when he was flying at 300 feet. The muffler box does not overheat owing to the strong air cooling which it receives. It is intended to use another box which is better suited for the power of the motor, and it will be mounted below the upper wing of the aeroplane. The loss of power is below 2 per cent, as shown by measurements.

The number of women students in the German universities is on the increase, and during the recent half-year there were 2,958 students on the list. These are distributed as follows: In the Prussian universities, 1,962, in the three Bavarian universities 279, in the two Baden universities, 417, and for the others in the German Empire, 300; 2,500 of these students are of German nationality. 1,635 of them are following the courses of literature and history, 539 are engaged in natural sciences and mathematics, 625 in medicine, 74 in political economy or agriculture, 39 in law study, 28 in dentistry, 7 in pharmacy and 11 in theology.

A striking illustration of the influence of the ubiquitous cinematograph is reported by the American consulate at Belgrade. American fashions have recently become very popular with the young men of that city; there is an unprecedented demand at the local shops for hats, boots, and other wearing apparel similar to that in vogue in the United States; and the American style of hair cutting has come into favour. These innovations are unmistakably the result of the exhibition of moving pictures of American origin. The obvious moral of all this, as the consul points out, is that the cinematograph might be used to great advantage in advertising all kinds of American products. For instance, pictures of American agricultural machinery in operation would probably create a great demand for the thing itself. This plan offers an economical substitute for the actual exhibition of American products in commercial museums and the like.

On September 17th Georges-Legagneux established a new world's record for altitude for monoplanes at the Villacoublay aerodrome. He attained a height of 5,720 meters (18,761,60 feet); in other words, more than three and one half miles above the earth. The best previous record was that of Garros, who on Sept. 6th ascended in a Bleriot to a height of 16,240 feet. Legagneux's feat was rendered possible, in a way, by the use of oxygen, which he was obliged to use after reaching an altitude of 15,748 feet. The first one thousand meters were ascended in two and one half minutes; the next two stages of one thousand meters required five minutes each; the four thousand meter mark was reached in seven and one half minutes more; and the five thousand meter mark was attained in the next fifteen minutes. The full height of five thousand seven hundred and twenty meters was attained in forty-five minutes, which is rather quick work as climbing goes. The descent from a height of more than three and one half miles was made in less than ten minutes. Above a height of 10,000 feet motors work with great difficulty and soon stop.

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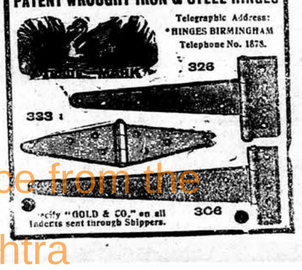

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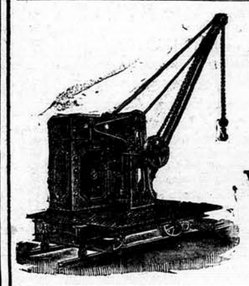

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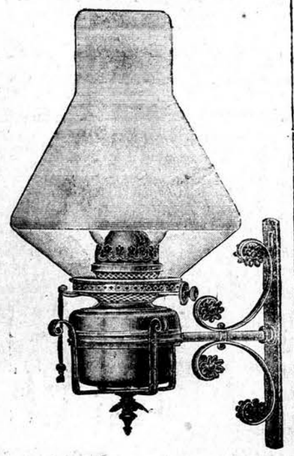
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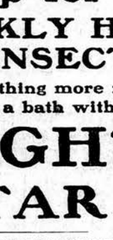

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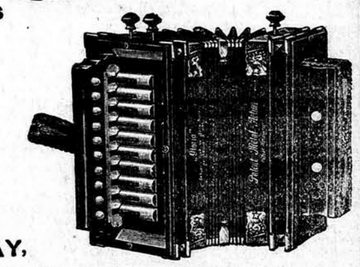
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